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THE FRONT PAGE

THE past week might be characterized as one of continued resistance. Madrid continued to resist the rebels of Franco and Mr. George Bernard Shaw continued to resist the blandishments of Hollywood. We think that Madrid will capitulate before Mr. Shaw; she is completely cut off by her enemies and her heart is divided against itself. Mr. Shaw is heart-whole, self-sustaining and splendidly isolated. The barbs of flattery cannot pierce him nor the assault of gold crumble his ivory tower. He was a ways at his best when fighting the lone fight and the screen's conquest of William Shakespeare—the Toledo of the drama—has restored him to that beloved position. If it has not the grandeur of old—the lath sword of Hollywood as against the hard steel of the Victorians—it is better than nothing at all. And we have no doubt that he will make the most of it.

IT EVIDENTLY can happen in Indiana. The Communist party has now the distinction of being the one party whose candidate is regarded as so dangerous in that State that he must not be permitted to deliver a single speech there, and must be prevented from speaking by an arrest upon a trumped-up charge which is dismissed the next morning as soon as it comes into court. We can imagine nothing more calculated to increase the prestige, and also the votes, of Mr. Browder than this extraordinary inept and tyrannical action. If labor can be kept in its place in Indiana only by preventing it from hearing Mr. Browder speak, we doubt if it will be possible to keep it in its place very much longer. If, as we strongly suspect, labor in Indiana is really quite harmless, and would have remained harmless even if Mr. Browder had spoken, we can imagine no better way of driving it to desperation and rendering it really dangerous to the peace of the community.

MARRIAGE ANNULMENTS

THE complaints of the United Church concerning the matter of marriage annulments in the Province of Quebec are interesting but not entirely convincing. Some of the Quebec courts have rendered judgments in recent cases which were almost undoubtedly in flat contradiction to the rulings of the Privy Council. So far as we can understand the situation, there is nothing to prevent the hitherto married person who feels aggrieved at such annulment from carrying the case to a higher tribunal, which would probably be more respectful to the Privy Council's dicta. We know of absolutely no other means by which the Privy Council's interpretation of the law can be enforced. The United Church appears to feel that in addition to the two parties to the marriage there is a third party with a legal interest in it which the state is obliged to protect, this third party being apparently either the officiating minister or the religious body which conferred upon him his right to officiate. Substantially, its claim is that a court decision which has been accepted by the two principal parties, at any rate to the extent that no appeal is lodged against it, shall in some way be over-ruled in the interests of this third party. We are frankly unable to see the logic of this contention. We regret that had decisions in law should be so numerous in some of the Quebec courts, and in any case where one of the litigant parties is disposed to contest such a decision we should be willing to go to great lengths to enable him or her to do so. But the idea of conferring on a third party a sort of vested interest in the marriage status of two persons, and authorizing him to contest decisions which the two principals accept, seems to us to be very far-reaching.

DIVORCE IS LIKE THAT

THE judges in charge of divorce proceedings in the Province of Ontario must have a great deal of fun, and must occasionally wonder whether they are really in a hard-headed and logical Canadian Province or in some Wonderland invented by Lewis Carroll. They are required to operate upon the theory that divorce should be granted, in certain circumstances, to a couple of which only one member desires it, but never to a couple of which both members desire it. If both members desire it the result is collusion, which for some reason or other is a dreadful crime when it happens in connection with an application for divorce.

One of these judicial luminaries—one for whose common sense we have ordinarily the highest respect—was much distressed the other day, according to the newspaper reporters, by a circumstance which came to light in connection with a divorce application in his court. It appeared that the funds for the financing of this application, which was being made by the wife, were being provided by the husband; and the judge appears to have felt that this circumstance in itself might be sufficient to bar the granting of the divorce. If this is going to be the attitude of the courts we can only suggest that ladies who get married in Ontario, or who get married anywhere and expect to live in Ontario, should insist upon a marriage settlement which will ensure them

a sufficient sum to finance the proceedings for a divorce if they should at some future date decide that they need one. It is obvious that the kind of man who would take advantage of his wife's poverty to prevent her suing for divorce by refusing to let her have the money with which to do so is exactly the kind that any sensible woman would want to get divorced from, and the kind that any sensible court, administering a sensible law, would let her get divorced from. Far from thinking that husbands should be encouraged to refuse to give their wives the money to sue for divorce, our own opinion is that they should be compelled by law to do so, though we should favor an arrangement by which the money could be recovered out of wife's hat allowance if she fails to convince the court that she is entitled to the divorce.

A POPULAR FRONT

THERE is beginning to be talk of a Popular Front in Great Britain, in the sense of the union of all the parties of the Left, including the Liberals, in an organization which could offer the country the possibility of an alternative Government to the present Government of the Right, and which could pursue the immediate domestic reforms and the international peace policy on which all shades of Left opinion are agreed. Experience seems to show, however, that Popular Fronts can only be organized, in genuinely democratic countries, at a time of extreme danger of some form of revolutionary Rightism or in some international crisis. The development of any definite pro-German tendencies in the Baldwin Government would quite probably provide the necessary sense of danger; but the Baldwin Government is probably actuated by no more desperate desire than to sit on the fence for as long a time as possible.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in a somewhat despairing editorial, advocates a Popular Front "not so much to save us from another five years of Tory

administration as to uphold and preserve democracy itself. That task is beyond the power of any single party. Twelve months ago this might have seemed an exaggeration. Was not the upholding of political liberty and parliamentary democracy the one aim which almost all Englishmen held in common, and was not our Conservative Prime Minister its most eloquent exponent? How many of us can be equally confident of that today? This is disquieting language, for a democratic system which has to rely on a Popular Front for its continuance is already in a parlous way, and is very likely to be destroyed by its own defenders. Too large a portion of the Left has no enthusiasm for democracy whatever, except as a temporary means of heading off the approach of Fascism. About the best that can be said for the extreme Left on this subject is that while the Fascists regard dictatorship as in itself and permanently a desirable form of government, the Communists and Socialists regard it as a temporary expedient for the purpose of establishing their cherished systems, and profess to have no objection to a reversion to some form of democracy when once that system is established.

MR. KING AND THE EMPIRE

THE newspapers politically opposed to Mr. King have, as we fully expected, treated his Geneva speech as if it were a speech about the relations of Canada with the Empire and not about the relations of Canada with the League of Nations. For this Mr. King himself is partly to blame. The occasion was a good one for some sonorous rhetoric about the liberty, autonomy and general irresponsibility of Canada, for in regard to the League of Nations general irresponsibility is exactly what Canadians feel and exactly what it was proper that Mr. King should orate about. It was not necessary for him to drag in the British Empire, even with the reservation that

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THESE may not have been the ten days that shook the world but they have not been uneventful, what with the world series baseball games and France and Alberta going off the gold standard.

Europe may be devoting the major portion of its energies to the building of armaments but it still finds time to contribute to the amenities of civilization. In Leipzig, for example, they have just invented an electrically-heated mattress.

And in materialistic New York there has been progress of a non-materialistic kind. There you can now have your fortune told in beer sud.

Fashion note for midwinter: As a result of rising food prices, belts are to be worn tighter. Military strategists have disagreed as to the manner in which the next war will be fought. Well, any modern war is largely a matter of gas-work.

But there will never be permanent peace so long as there is permanent human nature.

Surely it is not too late for the other world powers to warn Japan that she cannot have both the Olympic Games and China

We hadn't realized just how small the world had become until we learned that the world series baseball championship was being competed for by two New York teams.

Great Britain, France and the United States have united to prevent a currency war. Apparently the only hope for men and women in this world is to disguise themselves as the dollar, pound or franc.

If the Germans are so good at the manufacture of substitutes why don't they get busy on some synthetic colonies?

The Japanese are a very dependable people. Whenever there is a lull in the European situation they always come to the rescue of the headline writers.

A New York "Times" reporter is racing two rival reporters around the world. Which suggests the revision of that paper's slogan to "all the news that's fit to sprint."

Esther says her finances are so low she cannot see how she can get over to London before October of next year and she wonders if it would be all right to ask the King to postpone the Coronation until then.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

BY ONE WHO SEEKS IT

THE words "Social Justice" have become a standard contribution to all discussions of economic or social problems. The very sound of them is inspiring. What I should like to do would be to find out what they mean.

If you ask a communist he will explain that they mean the effects of communism. Socialists suggest that they describe a socialist society, and Mr. Aberhart and Dr. Townsend will be quite certain that social justice is precisely what their plans would produce. Capitalists usually admit injustices in their system, but are chary about prescribing the cure.

This sort of thing may be excellent propaganda, but it is rotten dialectics. "Justice" is the application of just principles. If we are to establish justice in our social organism we must decide what is just—not merely write a book damning capitalism, or communism, and explaining how much better we could run Canada than Mr. King does, or Mr. Bennett did.

It may be a very obvious thing to say that we should pay everyone a "decent living wage", but what is a "decent living wage"? And who do we mean by "everyone"?

At an early age, without business experience, and with the pronounced conceit which usually attacks the youth who has read a couple of books on economics, we can answer these questions. Later in life we are apt to be humbler.

TAKE such a simple thing as bathtubs. The ability to have access to one can scarcely be regarded as excessive wealth. It might, not unreasonably, be taken as a minimum requirement in a "decent" scale of living. Yet, even in this Canada of ours, but a few farm houses have bathtubs with hot and cold connections. Many urban dwellings have not.

Probably there are not more than twenty per cent. of the people of the world who have ready access to bathtubs. Perhaps not over ten per cent.—even the League of Nations does not seem to publish the figures. To provide them for the rest would mean a demand for iron, coal, and many other commodities on a scale probably exceeding that of munitions manufactured during the Great War. We could use something else for glazing them if we could not find enough feldspar.

To supply water to them would require an investment probably far exceeding the total capital used in the world's railways. Heaven alone knows what would happen to our economic system should some world authority suddenly attempt to provide adequate ablutionary facilities for everyone.

I AM not being frivolous. It is no answer to tell me that providing bathtubs for Chinese farmers is not "practicable", but that providing them for Canadians is "practicable". That is simply not true.

Consider this aspect of the question. Few Chinese have enough to eat. To suggest that a farmer in Saskatchewan should have a bathtub, while Chinese, who might get what if the standard of living in Saskatchewan did not demand bathtubs, starve, is not "social justice". It is violent economic nationalism.

It is entirely practicable to redistribute the wealth of the world so as to give Chinese some of the wealth now consumed by Canadians. It is quite true that much of this sort of redistribution might break down our modern transportation and commercial systems, but we could always accomplish a lot by admitting Chinese immigrants, who would find existence in Canada, even without railways and banks, superior to the lot they enjoy.

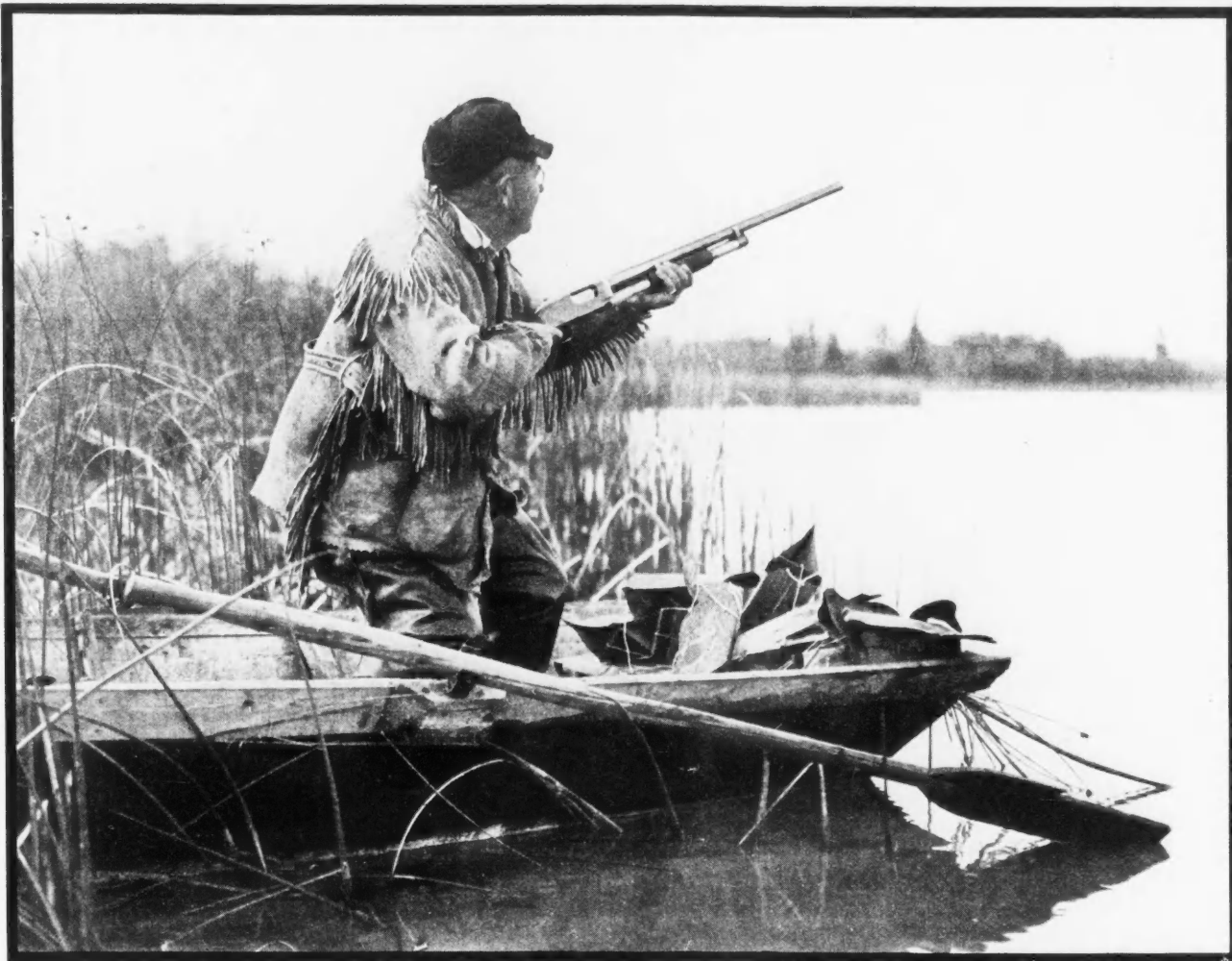
This is but a single example of the difficulty of arriving at a logical concept of "social justice."

I AM afraid that we shall be a long time establishing the just principles for the conduct of society. Until then I should suggest that we might well employ our agency in deciding what is not "social justice", and in trying to avoid it. Practice of this sort of negative virtue will go a long way to preparing us for the more positive task of reorganizing society according to just principles—when we ascertain what those are.

It is not "social justice" to stir up hatred, or to misrepresent facts in order to irritate others. Ignorance is no excuse. A recent book on economics, written by the staff of a very large United States university, says that specialization in factory processes was introduced by employers so that they could more readily discharge employees. This is silly rot. Specialization in factories is a purely automatic effect of the law that division of labor, in favorable circumstances, will save labor cost. The men who wrote this passage are poor instructors in "social justice".

It is not "social justice" to picture something called "capitalism" as being a system under which a few lazy profiteers exploit the downtrodden masses. It is not "social justice" to say that all communists are assassins. It is not "social justice" to buy bargains and then yell at sweatshop conditions. It is not "social justice" to try to keep wages as low as possible. It is not "social justice" to try to keep wages higher than the general level by union action. It is not "social justice" to allow anyone to want while I

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"HERE THEY COME!" by C. H. Niles, 213-5th Avenue, Saskatoon. This timely and excellent hunting of the hunter won for Mr. Niles a Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition.

HITLER AT NUREMBERG with the "blood-flag" of the 1923 Putsch. Hitler, the Prophet, and a strange social madness drive the German people—whither? *Right.* The peace of the continent hangs on the slender thread of German isolation, as the German Army displays a proficiency and perfection of organization and equipment that make it the greatest striking force since the time of Napoleon.



LOOKING AT BOTH SIDES OF EUROPEAN SITUATION

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is no doubt but that most of the people one met in Europe this summer and fall believed that the situation there had grown much more ominous during the past year. All the time I was away one scare followed another; especially since the Olympiad has the rate of decay become alarming. In Italy in June one felt the acute tension still remaining between that country and England. In July the Spanish trouble broke, with its long-drawn-out danger of an interventionist war. In August the Russians greatly increased their army, and extended conscription. In September the Germans replied, in that dramatic style adopted by Hitler for his foreign policy moves—it is responsible more than anything else for Europe's state of nerves—by doubling their army service term and embarking on a frantic anti-Bolshevist crusade. The latter reached its culmination at Nuremberg in that amazing speech of Hitler's about what he would do if only he controlled the resources of Russia.

Meantime, the Czechoslovaks fearfully tied themselves up with Soviet Russia's air force, and Poland hurried off to Paris to revive the old post-war Franco-Polish alliance. Now, with a nationalist victory practically achieved in Spain, a whole realignment of European political calculation must start, necessitated by the appearance of another Fascist state at France's back.

The only lot or stay in this disastrous course of events, in fact, has been the recent "alignment" of the French franc, and the new stand being made by Britain, the United States and France against trade restrictions of all kinds. If world trade should now take a decided upward trend, it is hoped that economic pressure will be eased and political passions become more controllable.

THE writer can see other factors in the European situation which hold out as much, or more, hope for avoiding an early war. ("Do you think there is going to be war?" was the one question asked of me around the Continent.) The best of these is Britain's new strength, and the determined direction which Hoare and Chamberlain are giving to British policy. The other nations seem to recognize tacitly that Britain's arms are not intended for any sudden onfall, but to enforce the keeping of a peace in which she is vitally interested.

British statesmen, profiting from the lesson of 1914, are now making it clear to Germany and Italy just where they stand. Britain holds the balance and by a firm policy can certainly hold off war in Western

not to lose the next one. Why we lost the war has been the greatest single topic of conversation in Germany for the past 18 years, and German military people fully realize that for the next war they must have strong, ready allies, and not fight alone, or with the aid of an Austria-Hungary. Hitler himself is probably quite capable of launching an attack in defiance of such considerations, but the Generals would know it to be suicide, and refuse to undertake it.

Ever since their accession to power the Nazis have tried to win to themselves allies. First Poland was drawn into their net, baited all too obviously with the prospect of an anti-Soviet adventure. During the succeeding two and a half years the Nazis have tried mightily to extend their group to a bloc comprising Poland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and possibly Italy. There were times when it seemed as though they would be successful: at the time of their "pact" with Austria in July, for example, with Goering and Schacht at the same time carrying the evangel to Central Europe and the Balkans, and Hitler entertaining the Mussolini boys and Crown Prince Umberto in Berlin.

Then the Poles took fright. Afraid of being caught in an onrushing Nazi-Bolshevist test of strength, Poland's new Strong Man, General Ridy-Smigly, hurriedly threw overboard the policy of the French-hating Foreign Minister, Beck, and went off to Paris to re-emment the old post-war Franco-Polish military alliance. Enough *éclat* accompanied the action to make it thoroughly noticed, and Ridy-Smigly's route both ways, which cut a complete circle around Germany, was a pointed enough gesture in itself.

THE course of affairs in Austria since the "pact" has not revealed any increase of Nazi influence there. Rather the contrary; Schuschnigg's hand against the Nazis has been strengthened by the agreement which Germany signed with him. Just these

days things have happened which herald the return of Italian protection of Austria against Germany, that old bar to really warm Italo-German co-operation. Schuschnigg announces an increase in his army and air force; the move has Mussolini's backing, and the reason given is the large German air force stationed on Austria's border.

Mussolini's reaction to the League's snub in seating the Ethiopian delegation speaks volumes, too. He has still not left the League; he doesn't want to be left all alone outside with Hitler. He has no interest in fighting in Germany's quarrels, certainly not in the one with Russia. Some years ago he might have been willing to join Germany against France, but now he is ready to wait for the latter's decline, and then pick off her Mediterranean possessions at a bargain. No, Mussolini has no conceivable interest in fighting for the glory or strengthening of Germany. For that matter, neither have German generals quite come to the point where they are ready to risk their all on the ally that failed them in 1915. They have not yet forgotten that.

SO GERMANY stands alone. Germany also, and this is important, has insufficient supplies of raw material and food to sustain a war. The writer regrets sincerely having to record a food shortage in Germany as a plus item on the European balance sheet, for in spite of everything he feels much sympathy for the German people, but the madness of the moment seems to require some such bitter, inescapable reality to keep their leaders within bounds. As the German people, in their foolishness, welcomed Hitlerism and encouraged it to foster, so they must suffer a little before it shall be gone. And until it does go there can be no real pacification of Europe.

When this happy day will be, it is difficult to foretell. Certainly the Nazi régime appeared politically very strong this summer, and with considerable success to show, from their point of view. Just as

certainly is it going to be caught between an economic situation that grows ever more desperate, and a foreign political adventure that cannot be undertaken for lack of allies. If British and Continental diplomacy can keep its head during this danger period, it may in a couple of years find the air suddenly cleared.

EVEN the recent actions of the League—one nearly said "the recent League"—give encouragement to the hope for peace. Coming as a decided surprise was the vote of 39 nations against 4, to seat the Ethiopian delegation. This is significant of the influence that public opinion still plays in League affairs, and of the fact that the world will not yet condone Italy's aggression. More important for the matter in hand, it also gives some indication of how the small nations would line up against a Nazi aggression.

There is this to be said at least about the League today: it shows no disposition to concede its principles, to bring the culprits, Italy and Germany, back to sit with the judges on the bench. This writer cannot help but feel that for the time being the

THEY GET THEIR WOMEN

BY ETHEL C. BRANDER

American lady tourists, having expressed disappointment at not seeing Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Canadian National Exhibition, it is suggested that the Exhibition authorities hire a few from Ottawa next year for their colorful effect.

SHADES of the good old R.N.W.M.P. What would you think, could you look down and see in nineteen-thirty-seven, Toronto city hiring the Mounties just for looking pretty?

League, and the League idea, can be best preserved in a union of democratic powers against the trouble-making dictatorships. Dictatorships of the nature of those in Italy and Germany cannot be expected to co-operate sincerely in the League—which is a democratic conception based on respect for the rights of others—and would be safest left outside.

The recent, belated action of the French Government in "aligning" the franc with the dollar-sterling currencies is in itself an encouraging sign. Sir Arthur Salter calls it "the best thing that has happened in three years—if it is carried through successfully". But there is considerable doubt whether the Blum Government will make the most of the devaluation.

It has been so long delayed. One cannot help but consider the effect franc devaluation would have had, say, at the London Economic Conference. Undertaken at that time, as Britain and the United States urged, it would have been acclaimed as "world currency stabilization". Stabilization, meaning the same foundations as before, almost as secure as ever, but merely shifted down a few pegs. Who would call it "stabilization" today? At that time the financial resources of France were the most imposing in the world, and that country had scarce begun to feel the depression. Where is France's stability and financial ponderance now? The country wallows in a turmoil of labor trouble, of economic and political uncertainty only comparable to that into which the United States plunged in 1933. France's position is infinitely complicated, too, by the menace of Nazi Germany. No, it is not 1933, nor the opportunity of 1933.

IT WOULD be well not to over-rate the benefits to world trade and world financial stability to be expected from the uncertain French lead of today. Sir Arthur Salter, to quote his carefully reasoned declaration again, will only go so far as to say that "if there is now world recovery the statesmen's task of controlling the present dangerous political forces will be made much easier, just as the depression made it much harder". It is easy to prove the cause and effect relation between the financial crisis and the political changes which followed it, in Germany, the United States, Britain and France. It is not so easy to assert that the process of history will now go into reverse, if that of economics does.

For the present, neither Germany nor Italy has entered into the currency alignment agreement, but still pursue national self-sufficiency, with the eventuality of war ever in mind. If they were now to join in the effort, there is every reason to believe that world trade would improve appreciably in a year or two. But there are many considerations to operate against such effective and timely co-operation. Even if it did eventualize, economic distress lightened, and hatred and fear subsided, Mussolini and Ambition would still remain, and Hitler and German Racial Union theories. Or perhaps General Franco will be our particular bogey by then.

CHOOSING

BY G. L. I.

IT'S logical and sane. He has so much that I admire: stability; that queer half-boyish yearning for my peace; a life of integrity, keen humor, and a heart that never varies when he weighs, debates, or in his reasoning presides. You have nothing, not sincerity, nor true loneliness, ambition, solid worth. Love, nor regard for thoughts and rates of mine. Nothing—save hands so tender that all touch But theirs seems desecration, and a voice That makes sense nonsense, makes my other choice. I'll marry him, but O my Dear—no love!

and possibly in Eastern Europe. The best augury for peace for the present, at any rate, is the apparent clear failure of the patient Nazi bid for British Conservative support. The Nazis were playing a strong card when they could point out to visiting British Conservatives that in promised unreserved support to France they were being drawn into the Franco-Russian alliance, that is, they would end up by fighting Bolshevism.

But the Nazis overplayed the "Bolshevik bogey." Unfortunately for their plan, it has become plainer month by month lately that the Comintern's influence and power are on the wane, that Stalin is little interested in fostering the World Revolution, but is intent instead on a nationalist policy for Russia. Unfortunately for the Nazis, too, they began active agitation for the return of the German colonies. Now British Conservatism has backed up the full way and warns "any ruler contemplating aggression against his neighbor" that he will be met with the terrific striking power of Britain's new air force. That the warning is aimed at Hitler, there can be no possible doubt.

THE isolation of Germany, while not providing any real solution of Europe's trouble, ought to at least stave off any immediate war. For Germany knows she cannot fight the whole of Europe and win. She tried that once and, this I can attest, if she learned nothing more from the last war, at least she learned



"DOWN IT GOES!" Honorable Mention Photograph taken at the Sarnia Horticultural Gardens by R. E. Richardson, 273 N. Vidal St., Sarnia, Ont.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PSYCHIC

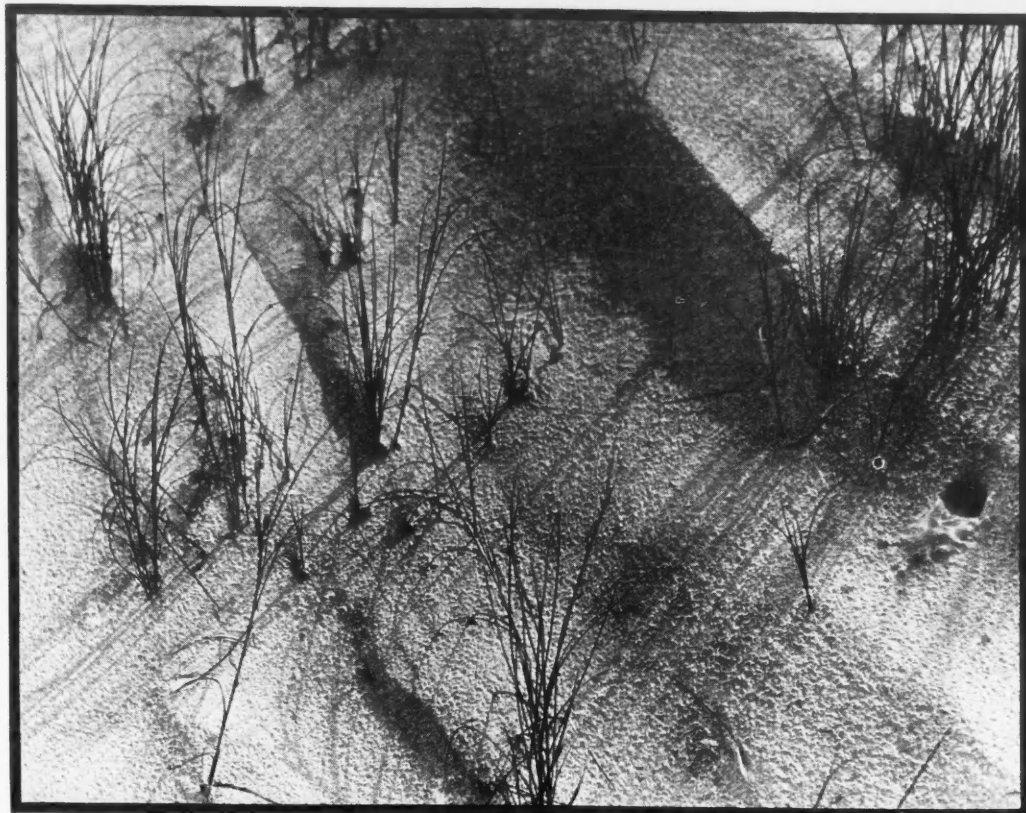
BY HAROLD SUTTON

I REMEMBER when I first became conscious that I was psychic. It was at Peg Malloway's party for Archie Dinsmore who was going to California to write for the films. The general idea was to "pour" Archie on the train and the forty or fifty people assembled at the Malloway domicile had got themselves pretty well licked into shape for the ceremony when lo and behold there was no sign of Archie anywhere. As a matter of fact, nobody recalled having seen Archie for some time and a great many of those present didn't remember having seen him at all. But the butler was positive that he had admitted Archie in the early part of the evening and had distinct recollections of serving him a large number of side-cars, and he reminded Mrs. Malloway in a very deferential way that she and Mr. Dinsmore had danced the Bolero on top of the grand piano and very nice it was too. Some of the guests supported the butler in this statement and it was finally agreed that Archie had been at the party and even might be still there if everyone took a good look around. We hunted high and low and even in the house next door but still no sign of Archie, although we unearthed several other people who up to that time had not been missed by anybody.

It was dangerously close to train time and as the party had been thoroughly worked up to the idea of pouring somebody on the train, there was a general let-down of spirits until Cecil Bolton suggested that if we couldn't pour Archie on the train there was no reason why we couldn't pour somebody else on the train. Everyone brightened up at that and we piled into our cars and roared down to the station with all our bugles blowing and several motorcycle cops bringing up the rear. Who it was we finally poured on the train nobody seems to remember, but Peg Malloway thinks it might have been her husband as she hasn't seen him since.

Archie was discovered the next morning asleep in the Malloway coal-bin. How we came to overlook the coal-bin in our search of the night before I can't imagine, but anyway there was Archie little the worse for wear and hungry as a lion.

THIS was the party, then, at which I first became conscious that I was psychic. Of course, now that I look back on my life, I realize that I was always subconsciously aware that I possessed powers of divination denied the ordinary mortal, but somehow I had never got around to doing anything about it until we started playing the mind-reading game at Peg's party. That is the game where somebody is sent out of the room while the others select an object upon which they agree to concentrate, and then the person who is out of the room comes in and tells them what they are thinking about. Nobody had any success at it until they sent me out of the room. A couple of hours later, when someone remembered to call me back in again, I walked into the room with



"PLAY OF THE SHADOWS." Honorable Mention Photograph by Gus Bok, Gananoque, Ontario.

THE FRONT PAGE

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"There are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations." There are indeed such factors, and they do indeed, as Mr. King also reminded us, "work in both directions," whatever that means. One such factor would, for example, make it extremely difficult for Canada to declare war, in spite of her autonomy, upon a nation with which the rest of the Empire was at peace. It is just conceivable that this factor, working in both directions, might make it very difficult for Canada to remain at peace with a nation with which the rest of the Empire had declared war. But why this delicate and interesting question should be made the subject of a discussion before the League of Nations, we find it very hard to understand.

We do not think Mr. King's constitutional theory differs in any way, on this subject, from that of the Conservative party and that of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; what views the Social Credit party has about it we have no idea. The difference between Mr. King and the Conservatives is almost entirely one of emphasis. Mr. King loses no opportunity to throw the emphasis upon the autonomy of Canada. A good many Conservatives, and probably some Liberals, question whether there is any urgent need for this emphasis to be repeated so often, and question whether some of the occasions upon which it is repeated are really opportune. They would like occasionally to see the emphasis placed rather upon the "special factors" which differentiate the Empire relationship from any relationship between two entirely independent countries, than on an "autonomy" which as a matter of law nobody disputes, but which as a matter of morals may not be quite so important. After all, if Great Britain has no moral right to expect the support of Canada in a conflict in which she may need it, it would seem to follow that Canada has no moral right to expect the support of Great Britain, and consequently the defence of the British Navy, in any international situation in which Canada may need it. The important fact remains that we do expect that support, that we urgently need it, and that if we could not expect it our whole international position would be very seriously modified.

CREDIT OR SOCIAL CREDIT

THERE is a closer connection than at first appears between the repudiation policy of the Alberta Government and the Social Credit views of the party which it represents. Willingness to repudiate, on the part of a young community which under the capitalist system would normally be still in the borrowing stage, is an indication of a belief that the community will be able to dispense with borrowing in the future—for repudiation itself obviously destroys the credit upon which future borrowings would have to rest. Socialists and Social Creditors are alike in believing that a community operating under the financial system which they respectively fancy can accumulate its own capital with sufficient rapidity to make it independent of outside lenders. Socialists and Social Creditors alike are therefore inclined to take a light view of repudiation, where any less radical type of reformer would be nervous about the difficulties which would possibly confront him after the shutting down of external sources of capital.

The Report of the Bondholders' Committee makes it fairly clear that payment of the great bulk of Alberta's outside obligations would be perfectly possible and would involve no great hardship on the people of the Province—assuming of course that the burden is properly distributed by an equitable and efficient taxation system. The Report shows that the income of the people of Alberta in 1934 was about ninety millions of dollars in excess of all their living costs, including such expenditures as motor cars and radios. The very considerable increase in the price of many agricultural products in recent months must have further improved this situation since the time when the report was compiled. There is thus no sound moral ground for the various items of repudiationist legislation which have been placed upon the statute books. It may, however, be taken for granted that morals have not much to do with financial policy and that the true motive for financial rectitude is a lively sense of borrowings to come; remove that

sense of borrowings to come, and financial rectitude is very apt to go with it.

The Alberta Social Creditors may or may not be right in their belief that under a Douglas or Aberhart system they will be able to accumulate their own capital requirements out of their own savings—savings effected largely by omitting to pay existing debts. If they are right, they will eventually become a highly prosperous and wealthy community; and we should very much like to know whether in that event they will continue to feel that they owe nothing to their outside creditors. One source of wealth at any rate is obviously barred to them. They can never make any money by lending capital to people outside of their own territory, for it is part of their dogma that borrowed capital does not have to be repaid.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS

PERHAPS the principle that the dead, no matter how exalted, must make way for the living, no matter how humble, has something to do with the vitality and world-wide fame of King Edward's parish church, St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the heart of London. Under the leadership of its noted vicar, Rev. Pat McCormick, the historic church is just embarking upon an ambitious project to extend the crypt. Coffins and human bones hundreds of years old will be removed from the vaults beneath the church to make way for the extension. For a number of years the church has been offering beds and shelter in the crypt to homeless men and women. As many as 55,000 have received shelter there in a year. So great has been the increase in the call upon the church's social welfare service that more accommodation is now necessary. Opening the Million Shillings Appeal Fund, which will finance the project, the vicar estimated that many thousands more people every year can be helped when the extension is complete.

JARGON AND CANT

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears an article by that distinguished veteran of the educational profession, by Dr. E. A. Hardy, which might possibly create a false impression in the minds of those who did not read or have forgotten our recent remarks on the literary quality of a certain resolution of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, if we did not take occasion to remind those readers of what those remarks actually were.

We cited the text of the resolution in question (as Dr. Hardy does also), and expressed the view—somewhat vigorously, we admit—that it was bad English, that it was jargon, and that it was cant. We made no reference whatever to anything but the language and the literary style of the resolution. It is true that the word "cant", unlike the word "jargon", is regarded by some dictionary-makers, though not by those of the Oxford, as capable of referring to a quality of personal character as well as to a quality of language—a pretentious assumption of a religious character. Dr. Hardy professes to believe that we have charged the members of the Teachers' Federation with this quality. We have done nothing of the kind. We know far too much about the nature of federations and conventions to suppose that any quality in the language of their resolutions is a sure index of a corresponding quality in the minds or hearts of the members.

We were discussing the language of a resolution, and nothing but the language of a resolution. We disliked that language, and we continue to dislike it. We fully admit its excellence as an example of "the triumph of the generalization process, which is so characteristic of the annual reports of our great business executives." Unfortunately we had expected, and we thought we had a right to expect, a slightly better sort of English from our educationists than that which our great business executives habitually give us.

Dr. Hardy admits that the language in question is jargon, but apparently holds that jargon is necessary in the discussion of professional topics. It is certainly very common in such discussion, but the question of its necessity is debated. We would refer him to the first volume of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's "Studies in Literature". In that volume the King



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Edward VII Professor of English Literature in Cambridge University maintains that jargon is not only unnecessary but is an absolute enemy to logical thinking and the clear communication of ideas. We believe that this is profoundly true, and that the progress of knowledge in any art or science is largely dependent upon a vigorous resistance to the tendency of jargon to establish itself in the language of the profession which practises or studies it. So we really think that if we have done anything which will help to prevent the Teachers' Federation from passing an even worse resolution at its next meeting we shall have been doing the teaching profession a distinct service.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

(Continued from Page One)

have more than I need. It is not "social justice" to pay "relief" to unworthy recipients, who would work if they had to.

IT IS not "social justice" to try to break down the existing system of society, instead of trying to improve it. It is not "social justice" to waste public money. It is not "social justice" to tell dangerous untruths to ignorant men and women in order to gain votes.

It is not "social justice" to steal, or to obtain wealth by fraud or misrepresentation. It is not "social justice" to make imposing pronouncements on intricate subjects which you have not studied in detail. It is not "social justice" to hold up the underfed masses of Russia as a model for Canadians. It is not "social justice" to picture Russia as a hell dominated by a few unholy imps.

It is not "social justice" to use violent language about others; to be ignorant about grave economic and social facts and problems; to try to scare people into pacifism by threatening war; nor to offer to "give" colonies, seized from their natives without their consent, to Germany, or Italy, or Japan in order to placate them and save our own hides.

All these breaches of "social justice" are common. As a result of them, millions of lives have been lost, and countless millions have suffered misery and want. As I write this Spaniards are killing Spaniards because these things have been done.

In my limited and obscure way I have made the world worse than it need be, by doing some of these things—and others of the endless list which I could make if the Editor would let me.

Peccavi. Tu, o lector, necnon peccavit stultus?

Would it not be well to go slowly about the redistribution of bread and bath-tubs while we study the intricate problems involved? We have plenty of chances to practise a negative approach to "social justice" meanwhile.

PHOTO COMPETITION

The very reasonable camera study, "Here They Come" which appears on the Front Page and wins a Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition, is by A. H. Niles, 213-5th Avenue, Saskatoon. Winners of Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar each during the week are Miss Laura McCrea, 54 Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto; Joseph G. Harris, Upper Bench Road, Penitron, B.C.; Richard Beattie, 36 Baby Point Road, Toronto; Alex Gillespie, 1290 Fairfield Road, Victoria; George W. McCracken, 422 Lake Front, Toronto; and Jackson Hayward, Bank of Toronto, Pilot Mount, Manitoba. As previously announced, the Competition has been extended until the last day of October, but a Five Dollar Prize is not guaranteed in any of the remaining weeks, and will only be awarded to exceptionally fine photographs. There will, however, be a larger number of Honorable Mention awards.

AUTUMN VERSES

BY ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

MAPLES

THE Maples hang their crimson lamps
At the gate of the green forest,
Fabulous lanterns aflame,
Lighting the travellers' steps
To the door of the deep wood.

BEECHES

The Beeches long their leaves will hold
And hoard them with a miser's clutch
Knowing the autumn's Midas' touch
Will turn their green to shimmering gold.

my mind in a sort of blank state and there they all were in various stages of concentration and out of a clear sky I said, "cauliflower."

Well, nobody said anything for a moment because it seems they were all concentrating on "Mickey Mouse," but all of a sudden Mary Harding spoke up in a surprised tone of voice, "I was thinking of cauliflower." Dick Malloway told her she was supposed to be thinking about Mickey Mouse and she said she tried to think of Mickey Mouse but all she could think of was cauliflower. Isabel Mordin wanted to know what made her think of cauliflower and Mary said she didn't know, it was the last thing she ordinarily thought of, but anyway it didn't matter, the important thing was that she had thought of cauliflower and I had said cauliflower and if that wasn't a clear case of mind-reading she'd eat the first cauliflower she met. Everybody began to get impressed the more they talked about it but I said, "Perhaps I'd better go out again, it might have been an accident." So it was agreed that I should go out again and when I came back all I could think of was cauliflower. I felt that there was something wrong because I knew they wouldn't select the same object twice, but nothing else would come into my mind, so in desperation I said cauliflower. Well, you could have knocked them over with a feather because it seems that while "Ming Dog" was the word they had decided on, cauliflower was all any of them could think about.

We all got pretty excited about it because there was now no doubt that I was psychic, and several chaps came up and slapped me on the back and told me they didn't think I had it in me. Some of the girls blushed whenever I looked at them, but I kept my poise because, as I have already said, I had been dimly aware all along that I was of a psychic nature. It was about this time that Archie was discovered to be missing and Peg Malloway suggested that I go into a trance and see if I could get a vision of where Archie was. Everybody stood about me expectantly as I put my mind into a blank state, but I couldn't get away from cauliflower and when I asked the others it appeared they couldn't either. I told them it was quite apparent that their thought waves were swamping my thought waves in their attempt to get through to Archie. So it was agreed that as it was only a few minutes to train time it would be better to look for him instead.

Since that time my ability to read minds has developed to an extraordinary degree. It is true that all I can think of when I am reading the minds of people is cauliflower but that is because as soon as they see me that is all they can think of too. Some day I am going to read the mind of a person who has never heard of cauliflower. I know that we shall both be surprised.

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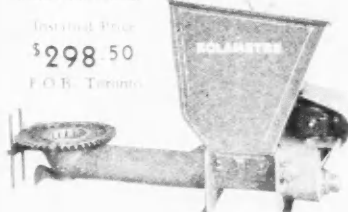
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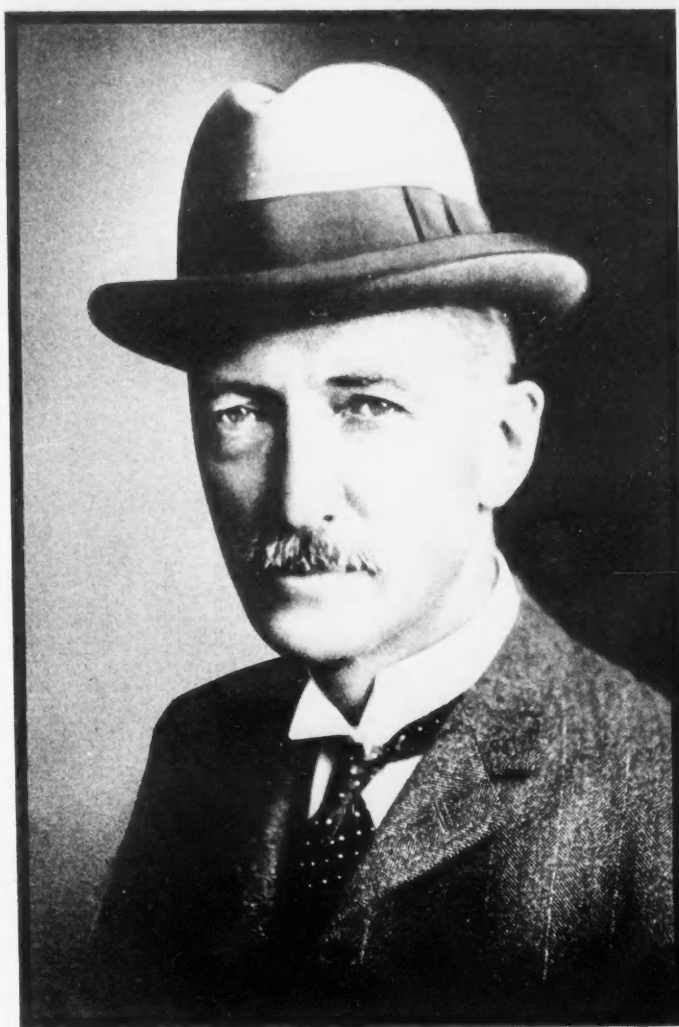


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ALBERTA'S LIEUT. GOVERNOR. Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. Philip C. H. Primrose, who took office as Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta on Oct. 1st. He is a native of Pictou, N.S., a graduate of R.M.C., Kingston, and was for many years with the R.C.M.P.

—History of Canada, Sept. 28—Oct. 5 CANADA AT GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Premier King defined Canadian Government's attitude toward League of Nations, European conference, and possible participation in war before Assembly of League. Canada would not participate in any armed action unless the Canadian Parliament so authorized after debate on the circumstances surrounding a specific possible cause for such action. Almost simultaneously, in a speech in Australia, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett said that "although the League lamentably failed to express punitive power against an offending nation the world must try again," and that "the British Dominions must support the League to this end."

DOMINION

Aviation: Five airplanes, the first ever designed in Great Britain especially as freighters, purchased in England by General Aircraft for service between Montreal, Halifax, Saint John, Sydney and Charlottetown. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, studied United States airlines and civil aviation facilities seeking ideas adaptable to Canadian aviation. Signals for use of persons on ground wishing to communicate with airplanes in emergencies standardized by department of civil aviation.

Defence: Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of defence, announced five-year program of improvement and extension of Pacific coast defence system; plan involves immediate expenditure of \$375,000 modernizing R.C.A.F. station at Jericho Beach and the construction of at least one and possibly two Air Force stations at northern points on the British Columbia coast. Wing Commander A. A. G. Cuffe, officer commanding Camp Borden, appointed O.C. this R.C.A.F. station at Vancouver. Squadron Leader G. E. Burgess appointed O.C. Camp Borden.

Employment: Census of unemployed taken by National Employment Commission said unofficially to show slightly fewer than 1,000,000 persons in direct relief as compared with 1,500,000 in 1933. Bureau of Statistics reported index of employment reached 1927 level on September 1 as compared with 1927 year ago. **Privy Council Appeals:** R. S. Robertson, K.C., Toronto, appointed Chief Dominion Government Counsel in Privy Council appeals on constitutional issues at 1935 reform legislation. **Railways:** Home-readers sat on rails the present C.N.R. work ranges removing tracks of abandoned section of railway between Foothills and Lacette, Alberta; removal proceeded under R.C.M.P. guard Royal Commissions; Tarzoon textile investigation continued at Toronto. Two authentic investigation resumed at Montreal. **Tariffs:** Farmers of Essex and Kent counties in Southern Ontario asked Government to restore 20 cents a bushel duty on imported corn. **Taxation:** Customs, excise and income tax receipts for September \$4,277,975 higher than year ago. **Tourists:** Ocean passenger traffic into port of Quebec 33,253 to September 30, an increase of 5,532 over last season.

ALBERTA

Bonds: Committee of bondholders in 20,000 word analysis of provincial finances claimed Alberta solvent and able to pay contracted interest rates on all bonds and that Government not justified in reducing interest. **Credit Houses:** Sites for state credit houses in principal cities and towns under review by Government officials. **Distribution:** Premier Aberhart conferred with Alberta Retail Merchants Association seeking co-operation in management of a central distribution agency to take over some functions of wholesalers.

Lieutenant-Governor: Lieut.-Col. Philip C. H. Primrose took office as Lieutenant-Governor of province. **Municipal Affairs:** Seeking \$500,000 federal loan, Edmonton revealed it has tax arrears of \$2,500,000, and bank overdraft of \$1,332,673. **Petroleum:** Production of province for August 124,287 barrels, the highest since Government enforced gas consumption in 1931. **Press:** Premier Aberhart denied that he has any idea of curtailing freedom of press but favored restriction of "printing that which has no truth from top to bottom." **Registration:** Registration for dividends closed and will not be reopened until June. **Scrap:** Fifty Alberta municipalities have applied for scrap issues to finance relief work. Works Minister Fallow announced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Transients: Unemployed men whom Alberta Government claimed were flocking into that province from British Columbia are not British Columbia residents but are transients, many of them having been previously moved from Alberta into federal camps in British Columbia. Hon. George S. Pearson, provincial minister of labor, notified federal authorities.

MANITOBA

Health: Manitoba Cancer Relief and Research Institute announced proposal to establish traveling diagnostic clinics. Infantile paralysis epidemic continued unabated; number of cases reached 300; quarantine restrictions increased in many municipalities.

ONTARIO

Forests: Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of lands and forests, announced proposed improvement of Northern Ontario rivers at estimated cost of \$225,000 to allow access from Lake Superior to 10,000,000 cords pulpwood. Government announced completion of contracts with American interests for sale of 40,000 cords pulpwood. **Hydro:** Starting November 1, municipalities in the Niagara system having contracts with O.H.E.P.C. will be charged \$2.50 less per horsepower, the Commission announced. Action of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company to have Power Commission Act of 1935 (controlling Quebec contracts) declared ultra vires started in Ontario Supreme Court. **Housing:** Banks agreed to finance housing renovation scheme in Windsor as part of federal loss-risk guarantee plan. Toronto city council voted against reorganization of its housing commission as preliminary to formulation of a housing program. **Municipal Affairs:** Judgment reserved in action of debenture holders to have provincial Act amalgamating Windsor and other border municipalities declared ultra vires.

QUEBEC

Bonds: \$51,000,000 issue of non-callable bonds with varying maturities bearing interest ranging from one to three per cent, floated by province. **Justice:** Theodoric Rheaume, K.C., Montreal, former M.P. for Jacques Cartier, appointed Judge of Superior Court of Quebec. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, announced. **Legislation:** Premier Duplessis stated that his Government will abrogate legislation concerning forced sale of properties for non-payment of taxes, passed by former Quebec Government. **Ouster Proceedings:** Members of Union Nationale party began proceedings to have elections of former Attorney-General C. A.



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BERTRAND: M.L.A. for Montreal-Laurier, Cleophas Bastien, M.L.A. for Berthier and former minister without portfolio, and Cyrille Dumaine, M.L.A. for Bagot, declared null, charging electoral malpractice. **Privy Council Appeals:** Premier Duplessis announced that Gustave Monette, Montreal, has been appointed counsel to represent the province before Privy Council during hearing of 1935 federal reform legislation appeals, but refused to indicate what attitude his government will take toward the legislation.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agriculture: Delegates from 75 northern Saskatchewan districts at-

tending conference of Citizens' Wheat Board and Price League in Saskatoon asked federal Government to restore powers of Wheat Board to establish retroactive minimum price of \$1.15 for 1936 wheat crop. **Health:** Hon. J. M. Ulrich, provincial minister of health, stated that average net monthly income of 115 doctors in drought area was \$27.

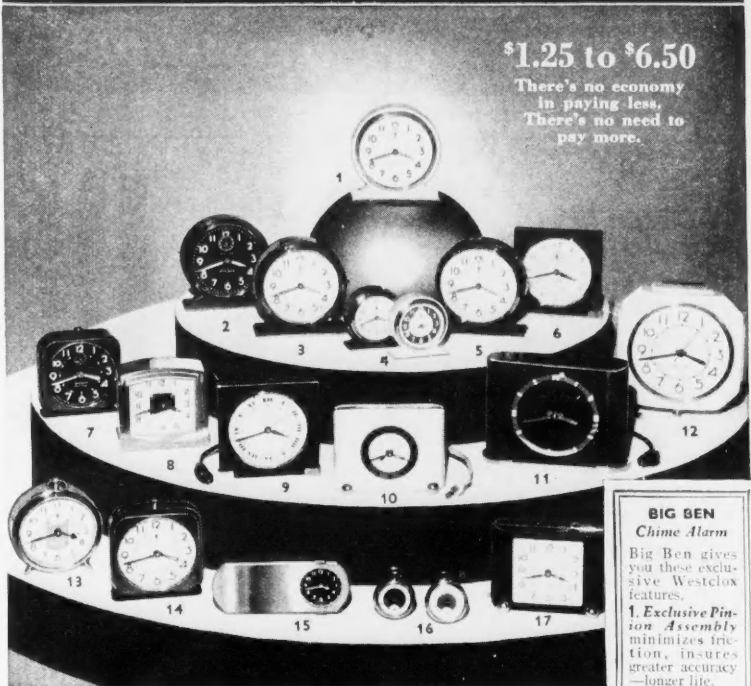
POLITICS

Dominion: Communist Party of Canada convention scheduled to open in Toronto October 9 postponed; the announcement of postponement gave absence of Tim Buck in Spain as reason. **Ontario:** Hon. Earl Rowe,

provincial Conservative leader, announced that his party will urge ratification of St. Lawrence Waterways agreement. **Quebec:** T. D. Bouchard, former minister of municipal affairs, chosen by Liberal members of legislature as house leader of party; former Premier Godbout to continue as provincial party leader at least until a convention is called next year. **National Autonomist Committee of Quebec:** representing the Young Patriots, Young Canada, National Workmen's Union, and Young Nationals, passed resolution advocating establishment of French Canadian state and asking for the resignation of Lord Tweedsmuir as Governor-General. **Saskatchewan:** Dr.

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"SINGLE BLESSEDNESS". Honorable Mention Photograph, by Clarence Ferguson, 505 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto.

J. T. M. Anderson, leader of provincial Conservative party for eleven years and former premier of the province, announced retirement from politics.

ECCLIASTICAL

Roman Catholic: Most Rev. Martin Michael Johnson, former rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, consecrated bishop of Nelson. **United Church:** General Council of United Church concluded its sessions at Ottawa and selected Toronto for 1937 meeting. The Council approved ordination of women; approved principle of "voluntary parenthood" (birth control) and advocated establishment of public birth control clinics, but declined to act on report of commission recommending legalization of sterilization of mental defectives; found the economic system "with all its benefits, has still much that is impersonal and inhuman"; endorsed principle of collective bargaining in industry; declared it the responsibility of society as a whole to provide opportunity for economic security, creative work and adequate leisure; acknowledged that Communist doctrine contained "idealism of a high order" that "is part and parcel of the Christian objective," and expressed determination to meet the challenge of Communists with "a social passion that matches theirs." Rev. Gordon A. Sisco, Toronto, was appointed secretary of the General Council, succeeding Rev. T. Albert Moore. Rev. G. R. Cragg, New Liskeard, appointed editor of New Outlook.

UTTERANCES

Calgary "Albertan" logically concludes that literary standards may as well be revised as economic standards, and incidentally drums up a little circulation:

If you want to read a paper,
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Manchester Guardian commenting on recent resolution of Canadian Bar Association advocating giving the subject the right to claim against the Crown: "If Canada can lead the way towards a reform demanded by today's ideas of equity she will be giving a useful lead to other parts of the Empire."

William Marsden, Grounds Superintendent of the University of Western Ontario, objects to the parked cars of spoiling couples on the beautifully kept lawns of Canada's most beautiful campus: "Fifteen cars last night, and there wasn't even a moon!"

EDUCATION

Ontario Agricultural College: Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Ontario, announced appointment of Gordon P. McKostie, B.S.A., Ph.D., as professor of field husbandry; E. C. Beck, B.S.A., M.A., professor of bacteriology; Gerald N. Kuhnke, B.S.A., professor of chemistry; and Murray McNabb, Ph.D., assistant professor of chemistry. **University of British Columbia:** Expansion of teaching facilities in Applied Science Faculty will involve appointment of at least five additional instructors. President L. S. Klinek announced.

LABOR

Dominion: Struggle between One Big Union and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for control of All Canadian Congress of Labor taken to courts. A. R. Mosher and his supporters securing interim injunction restraining One Big Union group from dealing with Congress elected president, A. R. Mosher; first vice-president, Charles Beatty, Toronto; second vice-president, J. S. McNabb, Winnipeg; executive board, Lorne Duck, Ottawa; Mrs. M. Finch, Toronto; and W. J. Smith, Toronto. The various railway unions followed

unsuccessful negotiations for restoration of wage cuts with an application to federal Government for a conciliation board. **Manitoba:** Pickets badly battered a fur company's truck driver in Winnipeg. **Ontario:** Northern Ontario timber operators agreed with provincial Government officials to use labor supplied through Government employment service rather than bring workers in from outside province. **Quebec:** Settlement of Montreal taxi strike reached whereby police call in majority of permits issued to operating firms and re-issue them to individual cab-owners; settlement involved lowering of taxi rates. Canadian Federation of Catholic Workmen asked Premier Duplessis for immediate amendments to the Quebec collective labor agreements.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

History: Federal and Quebec Governments will share cost of restoration of historical landmarks at St. Helen's Island as part of Montreal relief works program. **Music:** Kit-siano Boys' Band of Vancouver won challenge shield in competition with thirty-five British bands at Crystal Palace, London, England. **Surgery:** Dr. Joseph A. Sullivan, Toronto, announced discovery of nerve transplantation technique to restore normal function of facial muscles after facial nerve has been severed in mastoid operations.

PERSONAL

Association of Officers of the Medical Services of Canada elected: president, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Hendry, Toronto; first vice-president, Lieut.-Col. H. Jackson, Regina; second vice-president, Lieut.-Col. A. Plante, Montreal; third vice-president, Lieut.-Col. C. Ray, Toronto; secretary, Major F. W. Blakeman, Toronto; executive, Capt. W. W. Barradough, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Courtney, Ottawa; Col. Stillington, Ottawa; Capt. Houston, Kingston; Major W. A. McKay, Ottawa; and Capt. Athol Gordon, Winnipeg. **Premier Duplessis**, who recently discharged practically all provincial police in the Montreal district, made honorary member of International Association of Police Chiefs. **Premier Hepburn** made "Chief Dawn of Day" by Six Nations Indians. **Union of Property Owners of Quebec** elected: president, Emery Sauve, Montreal; first vice-president, C. J. Balthazard, Quebec; second vice-president, E. Gibeault, Verdun; treasurer, Raoul Deslauriers, Lacme; secretary, Rosario Gaudry, Montreal.

OBITUARY

Baker, Charles Wellington, Montreal, chartered accountant, founder of Baker, Birnie and Company (1891). **Cawthorne,** Dr. F. J., Tavistock M.O.H. (1831). **Freeman,** Churchill L. (K.C.), Edmonton, barrister (1881). **Hatton,** V. Henry (K.C.), Kitchener, barrister (1871). **Hopkins,** Lester W., Toronto, stock broker, member of Stratton, Hopkins and Hutson (1821). **Mann,** Frederick J., Toronto, vice-president Rous and Mann, Ltd. (1821). **Mills,** C. N., Toronto, former director T. Eaton Co., Ltd. (1831). **Parks,** Professor W. A., Toronto, former head of department of geology, University of Toronto, former director Royal Ontario Museum of Palaeontology (1881). **Pratt,** George Chase, Vancouver, secretary-treasurer Canadian Forest Products (1811). **Stenbensen,** Dr. Jon, Winnipeg, secretary of Jim Bjarnason Academy (1891).

A BRONZE tablet with a receptacle in its base for a Book of Memory is the form decided upon for the memorial which the Royal Montreal Regiment will shortly erect to the officers and men of the Regiment who died during the Great War. The crests of the 14th Battalion, the 23rd Reserve Battalion and the 38th Westmont Rifles will be embodied with the crest of the Regiment in the design. A subscription list has been opened and Capt. W. A. Fowler, P.O. Box 352, Station B, Montreal, the Honorary Treasurer, is hoping that many former members of the Regiment throughout Canada will communicate with him. The unveiling of the tablet in the Regiment's armoury will be on November 8.

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I SPENT last week-end closing the summer cottage . . . Took down the water-pump and disconnected the pipes . . . Put up the shutters and stowed the canoe away . . . It sounds like hard work, and so it was . . . But I think it's a good thing for a man who spends most of his time in an office to give his brain a rest and work with his hands now and then . . . Besides, I took plenty of time off to admire the glory of the autumn woods—leaves of every hue from old gold to vivid scarlet—and to enjoy an occasional fragrant Bachelor Cigar between jobs.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

WITH Monday night's performance of Puccini's "Butterfly" the San Carlo Opera Company appeared entirely different to what they did in any of the previous week's performances. One might almost have supposed that it was another company. One's rather dubious recollections of "Lohengrin" were completely erased. The orchestra had improved vastly, and the whole opera passed with smoothness and ease. Annunziata Garotto as Butterfly gave a sincere and moving performance, with lovely singing, only very occasionally there being some stridency on high notes sung forte. Mario Valle was excellent as the U.S. consul, singing well and sitting comfortably into the role. Not less good was Florence Wylie as Suzuki. What was more noticeable than any individual excellences, however, was the solidity of the artistic atmosphere. The few minor hitches which are almost inevitable and unavoidable with a travelling company, such as the fireflies clicking loudly with each flash, were quite insufficient to destroy the illusion which was so carefully built up.

Tuesday night's performance hardly fell below this standard in point of smoothness, and in other ways rose above. "The Barber of Seville" is, of course, excellent Italian comedy and the whole cast seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. Lucille Mense made a charming Rosina, her coloratura work is remarkably clean-cut, and she avoided any distortions of time. Dimitri Onofrei was a rather wooden lover, but his voice had quite recovered from its apparent tiredness of the previous week and was clear and vibrant. Lack of space, however, for bids consideration of each opera in detail. Two of the men stood out in all their performances—and they were in nearly every opera—Harold Kravitt, whose work was perhaps the brightest spot in "Lohengrin", and Mario Valle, who excelled as the Barber in Rossini's opera. Mr. Kravitt's chief role was that of Mephistopheles, in which he tended, rather to the sinister than to the wiggish and fantastic. But both brought a certain freshness to each role that they undertook. Nor must the excellent character acting of Natalie Gori go unmentioned. As Goro, the marriage broker in "Butterfly", as the old hunk, Baldo, in the "Barber", as Don Giovanni in "Carmen", and in several other roles, including two in "La Boheme", his comedy was fresh and lively. In



CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER, the distinguished character actress in one of the many roles she takes in "Mansion on the Hudson", a new play which she is presenting as part of her current repertoire. She appears at Eaton Auditorium October 15 and 16.

LAST week's Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, as usual under the direction of Reginald Stewart, was in some ways the most disappointing one of their season. It was distinctly an off night for the orchestra. This, no doubt, was partly due to the fact that the two Bach numbers demand considerably more rehearsal than it was possible to give them. However, the opening number, which was the overture from Weber's

a little waltz of his own composition. After the intermission the orchestra played the third Brandenburg concerto, which is for strings only. The work itself is of such excellence that with the firm and admirable tempo established it carried itself through. But the strings hardly came up to their usual high standard in either this work or in the other Bach number which concluded the program, the Passacaglia in C minor. This latter work was arranged for orchestra by some Russian organist of the old school whose name was not given on the program, but it was apparent that his knowledge of orchestration was not of the most profound. However I had been filled during the intermission with the direst of forebodings by someone familiar with the score, and was pleased to find that it was hardly as poor as suggested. There was some obviously clumsy writing for the brass, which must have brought the players to the verge of apoplexy, and I greatly deplore the use of the Glockenspiel in such a work. Its flippant and naive tinkles are entirely uncalled for. But the work itself is so magnificent that these follies did less to mar its beauty than might be feared. The Air from the Suite in D major for strings was played as encore and brought the concert to a peaceful close.

MUSIC NOTES

A HINT to those interested in the establishment of opera in the cities of the New World is contained in a letter to SATURDAY NIGHT from Lady Mabel Dunn, written immediately after completing a two months' study of the opera in Austria as the guest of the Austrian Government. She advises that they forget about imitating the Metropolitan or Covent Garden and strike out along modern lines. All opera in Vienna, even Italian opera, is sung in German, she points out. "Nowhere in the world but in England and the United States would the absurd musical 'snobbery' of sitting through any performance sung or spoken in an unknown language be gone through night after night," she writes. Lady Dunn, who appeared at the Eaton Auditorium a year ago, leaves England for her second American lecture-recital tour at the end of November.



AN UNUSUAL ACTION PICTURE of three of the ballet girls in "The Great Waltz" which comes shortly to the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

this last named opera Bianca Scrova sang very markedly the part of Minni, displaying her really lovely voice to its best advantage. Coe Glade and Annunziata Garotto gave perhaps the two most outstanding performances, the latter being the most vivid and seductive Carmen it has been my lot to see. There was nothing rather stolidly respectable about her, as is too frequently the case with Carmen, she was vivid and vulgar and venomous from the beginning to the end. One had an immediate sympathy in understanding and sympathizing with Don Jose's infatuation. Randolph Crowe was hardly happily cast as Valentine in "Faust", nor was his singing in the opening aria very good. But in the third act where Valentine has something to do, both acting and singing were very good. It was a pity that Faust did not act equally well, and held his sword as if he had never seen one before. Anyone ignorant of the outcome of the opera would have put his shirt on Valentine. Doris Godson Gilmore sang the role of Sarti in "Cendrillon Rustiana," the same role in which she did good work with the Toronto Opera Guild's production last season.

Taken by and large one can truthfully say of the performances of this best work that the good qualities more than overshadowed the bad. Moreover, the weaknesses were all such as are inherent in a travelling opera company. The sets were all rather weak, and it seemed to me that if tradition had been sacrificed to a greater degree and the sets made far more simple the veil of illusion would have suffered from fewer rents. It is highly disconcerting to see a building or a tree shrunken violently whenever anyone walks past it. But give a competent stage artist a few lights and some yards of stuffs of different colors and he can suggest almost anything. Wagner at least would benefit considerably.

Of Carlo Peroni, the conductor, it would be impossible to say too much in praise. Not only did he hold the performances together with commendable solidity, but he not infrequently acted as prompter to the less experienced members of the cast. The good quality of the work attained during this last week was largely due to his profound musical ability and his firm hand on the helm.



"DODSWORTH" ON THE SCREEN. Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton as they appear in the film version of Sinclair Lewis's novel.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

"ROMEO AND JULIET" opened on Monday night, the second Shakespearean production locally within a week, and a huge, elaborately costumed audience turned out to do honor to Shakespeare and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It isn't every moving picture that rates full evening dress—up till now in fact the whole business of top hats and bared white shoulders at the movies has always seemed a shade too ceremonious, even for gala openings. As it turned out, however, "Romeo and Juliet" really proved worthy of the special effort. It is a picture that carries, as pictures rarely do, a sense of rich and solemn splendor.

The producers of "Romeo and Juliet" have spent themselves indeed in giving us a show whose magnificence is carefully balanced by its scholarship and its awareness of the formidable quality of its material. It might perhaps have been a little too studiously elaborate, a little too consciously dedicated to a great poet and a great poet's public if Norma Shearer, by her beautiful performance as Juliet had not given the whole picture such a quality of freshness and moving candor. There were moments, indeed, when Miss Shearer made you feel that you were watching Romeo and Juliet for the first time; certainly that you were watching Norma Shearer for the first time. Her Juliet was young and eager to the point of childlikeness, as Juliet should be, and more beautiful than Juliet has ever seemed before. Compared to Miss Shearer's performance Leslie Howard's Romeo, though fine and intense in the concluding sequences, seemed mature, a little wan, a little intellectual. Indeed of all the masquerade characters in "Romeo and Juliet," John Barrymore as Mercutio seemed the only one who was neither awed by his responsibilities nor set on disciplined understatement. His Mercutio was just the rowdy, bawdy bar-room wit that Shakespeare probably meant him to be; but then John Barrymore has been taking Shakespeare in his stride for a good many years and is much too fully aware of the rich value of Shakespearean lines to throw them away.

"Romeo and Juliet" doesn't represent a fresh approach to Shakespeare—the producers have given us the stage play much as we have always known it merely extending the scene and elaborating the Elizabethan detail. It is in fact a vast and beautiful poem, with the Shakespearean eloquence a little played down, the Shakespearean lyricism a little reduced, as it was bound to be, by the film's pictorial splendor. This is perhaps inevitable in Shakespearean screen production. And after all people who complain that on the screen the Shakespearean poetry is diffused through the wealth of visual imagery can always stay at home if they prefer to read their Shakespeare undisturbed. Most people, I imagine, will continue, to their great profit and enjoyment, to take their Shakespeare from the screen.

"DODSWORTH"

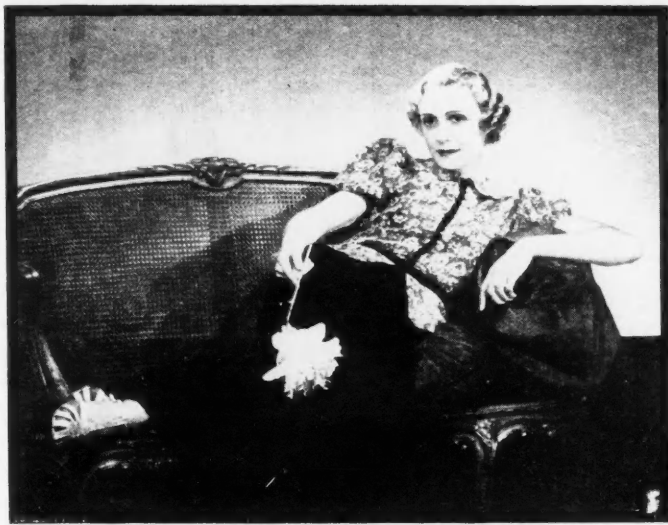
SUCH a production as Samuel Goldwyn's "Dodsworth" makes one wonder if after all we haven't been taking a great deal of nonsense all these years about the unfortunate relationship of stage and screen and the necessity of freeing them from each other completely if either is to develop in its own true form.

For what the Samuel Goldwyn production of "Dodsworth" seems to prove is that it is possible to take a successful Broadway play and transfer it directly to the screen with remarkably little loss of theatrical values on the one hand or cinematic values on the other. The dramatic situations in "Dodsworth" have lost nothing by the transfer to another medium, the apt and richly American dialogue is exactly as effective on the screen as on the stage and Walter Huston's Dodsworth, identical in line and gesture with his original performance, is even more moving and vivid in the

film version than it was on Broadway. The screen "Dodsworth" in fact comes very close to being a photographed stage play; and so, theoretically at any rate, all good critics are entitled to look down their noses at it. As a photoplay it is wide open to all the traditional criticisms; that it is a trespasser in the field of legitimate drama, that its continuity is theatre continuity, its episodes stage episodes, that it has forgotten its lesson about the screen being a visual medium with dialogue simply a marginal accompaniment to action; and finally that all Mr. Sidney Howard has done by way of adaptation has been to land over the original stage script to Hollywood with instructions to all concerned to spread themselves on scenic detail and send the bill to Mr. Goldwyn.

Actually it was all he needed to do. "Dodsworth" just as it stood was all ready to be filmed; partly because it dealt subjectively and sensitively with character, partly because Mr. Howard had, by his extensive use of the revolving stage, already given it much of the fluidity and variety of cinema. It is true that Dodsworth might have been an even better picture if its director, using the original theme and structural outline had made more resourceful use of the camera. But we should still have needed in the screen version the vivid characterization, the shrewd dramatic build-up and the brilliant and accurate dialogue that made it such a success on the stage. No doubt the screen has been greatly hampered in its development by over-faithfulness to the theatre. But this doesn't necessarily mean that the two are completely antagonistic and shouldn't be allowed occasionally to play in each other's backyards.

Walter Huston's Dodsworth, both stage and screen, is the finest performance I have ever seen him give. The theme of the two middle-aged Americans setting out on a holy pilgrimage to the cultural shrines of Europe is a little dated, since Americans tend to hold a little less exalted view of Europe, a little less abashed opinion of themselves than at the time



AT HART HOUSE THEATRE. Judith Evelyn as Margery Pennant in "One More River", at Hart House Theatre, Oct. 19-24. Photo by Allan Sangster (Ashley & Crippen), gown by Robert Simpson Co.

"Dodsworth" was written. The interest as a result depends largely on the character of Dodsworth himself and on the extraordinary vitality and humanity with which Walter Huston enriches it. The screen Dodsworth is the stage Dodsworth, only brought a little closer and focussed a little more sharply. Ruth Chatterton as Fran Dodsworth is not so fortunate as she has to stand comparison with brilliant lady-in-vixen performance of Fay Bainter. Fay Bainter made her Mrs. Dodsworth a lady of outward glamor and inward absurdity, playing the role with understanding and biting comedy. Ruth Chatterton's Mrs. Dodsworth looks at moments a little like Mary Boland in one of her earlier comedy aspects, and plays it with a fixed and brooding seriousness.

This production and any hitherto seen by the present generation of theatre-goers in Canada, with a single exception, is that the others were designed to present the character and this one was designed to present the play. The exception was the performance by the Stratford Players of the Benson Company, and while it was their custom to give the play in a reasonably full version, they never possessed a leading player adequate to the extreme psychological subtleties of the part of the Prince of Denmark.

"Hamlet" is a play extraordinarily full of action—so full of action that although the piece is one of the longest in the Elizabethan library, the author was unable to get all of the action in, and was frequently obliged to fall back on an extensive use of narrative. Most producers throw up their hands and make no attempt to give the audience any idea of what the action is about, contenting themselves with putting the star on the stage as often as possible and letting him recite the lines assigned to Hamlet as if they were so much very beautiful but slightly mysterious poetry. This makes for some lovely recitation but for a very incomprehensible drama, and the McIntire presentation is the first that I have seen which renders the entire play thoroughly and convincingly intelligible. Nobody had to come away from the Royal Alexandra wondering whether Hamlet was mad or not, nor what were the reasons for his perturbation of soul. Mr. Gielgud made no mystery about these things, and when the text of the play is presented in its entirety there is no necessity for mystery. For one thing, there is no time for the sense of mystery to develop. Something is happening all the while, and happening usually in the most racy and vigorous language, delivered at a terrific pace, but with enthusiasm and a full chest, by a company of players whose obvious intent is to second in every possible way the able efforts of William Shakespeare to keep the groundlings entertained and interested. So much good verse has never been so well spoken in so short a time on a Canadian stage before. It was delightful to listen to, for its rhythm, even when its speed or its archaisms made it slightly less than intelligible.

The performance, which lasted a full three hours of acting time, was absolutely continuous except for one twelve-minute interval necessitated, not by the scenery, but by the immense wear and tear on the players. The stage sets were very beautiful and atmospheric, perhaps a little too beautiful, since they sometimes diverted attention from the language of the play. Mr. Gielgud is probably as fine a Hamlet as any man of 32 could

possibly be; if one suggests that he will possibly attain greater tragic gifts in another ten years, one is merely saying that ripeness is, if not all, at any rate a great deal of the essence of tragedy. At that, his present performance is probably nearer to what Shakespeare intended than this conjectural later performance will be. The high spot of the production in its present state is the scene between Hamlet and his mother after the murder of Polonius, and this is due to the admirable inter-playing of Mr. Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Even in this scene, however, and certainly in the rest of her scenes, Miss Anderson's performance, while restrained and highly intelligent, seemed to lack the enrichment which she will probably be able to build up for it as the weeks go on. The idea of engaging Lillian Gish to play Ophelia is not one that would have occurred to the present writer, and he found himself differing considerably from the majority of the audience in his estimate of her performance in the mad scene; the audience undoubtedly liked it. The general plausibility of the performance owed much to the work of Malcolm Keen as the King. Somebody complained that he made that character too much like Macbeth, but the fact is that except for a certain sensuality which Mr. Keen brought out very well indeed, the two parts have much in common. The costumes were almost distractingly brilliant, and greatly delighted the ladies present; and the device of platforming the stage at a number of different levels enabled them to show themselves off in somewhat the style of a "Follies" performance. I am not sure that the consequent running up and down stairs improved the flow of the drama.

COMING EVENTS

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER, distinguished dramatic actress, daughter of a distinguished father, Otis Skinner, is presenting not only the best of her dramatic plays and sketches in the Eaton Auditorium next week.

The first will be on Thursday evening, October 15th, when Miss Skinner will give her new one-woman costume play, "Mansion on the Hudson". In this as in all her plays Miss Skinner is the entire company in herself.



HART HOUSE THEATRE SEASON. Helen Gandy, as Mrs. Peppercorn in Nancy Pyper's production of Ashley Dukes' "One More River", which opens the Hart House Theatre season on Oct. 19th. Photo by Allan Sangster, gown by Robert Simpson Co.



VANCOUVER BY NIGHT. Honorable Mention Photograph, by E. W. Bogardus, 3490 Cypress Street, Vancouver, taken from Stanley Park, overlooking Coal Harbor.

AT THE THEATRE

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"HAMLET"

"HAMLET" the play is considerably more important than Hamlet the character. That is the chief reflection induced by a study of the remarkable production of the great tragedy presented by Guthrie McIntire at the Royal Alexandra for the latter half of last week with John Gielgud in the leading role. The difference between

yet she succeeds in an extraordinary manner, in creating the impression that many other people are also on the stage. You are as aware of them as you are of the character that Miss Skinner portrays herself. "Mansion on the Hudson" depicts the passing of an old New York family which has gone to seed, while the ancestral home is taken over by parvenus who in turn are replaced by an enterprising boot-leger. The play occupies the major part of the evening's program, allowing only for the addition of three of Miss Skinner's character sketches.

On Friday evening, "The Wives of Henry VIII" will be presented. In this play, Miss Skinner portrays the six wives of that much-married king, in the delightfully pictorial costumes of the 16th century, and succeeds to a marvellous extent in giving an insight into the character and life of each queen.

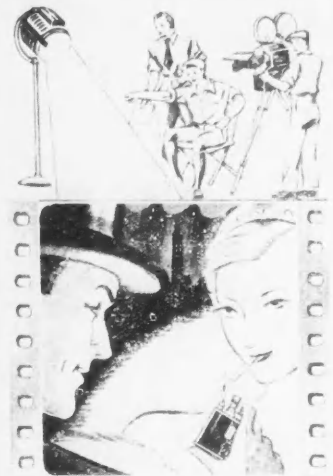
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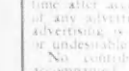


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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

Mark S. Hodgeman, Advertising Manager

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Cinderella), very little variety of character, and even less of incident; but these obvious defects counted as virtues in Miss Effe's eyes."

Now Mr. Brett Young's books are by no means ill-written; indeed they are written smoothly and well, with the skill that comes of long practice in the craft, and they have a reasonable variety of characters, even though one has met some of them more or less frequently before. Furthermore, Mr. Brett Young's stories are full of a very real love for the sights and scents and sounds that make an English pastoral landscape one of the most satisfying settings on this green earth, and penny novelettes are not in the habit of doing this. Imagine, of gratifying their readers' tastes in this particular, nor is it likely that their readers would desire or appreciate it. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the sentence quoted from "Far Forest" is a little unfortunate in view of the fact that "Far Forest" is very obviously a spiritual descendant of that charming folk-tale of the persecuted waif who eventually makes an unexpectedly good match, which Mr. Brett Young politely smiles at. Perhaps it is the pater of the conjurer who forestalls the comment of the sceptical by denying in advance that there is anything up his sleeve.

Judge for yourself, Jenny is a waif who at fourteen has to leave home and go to live with her aging grandfather, whose house is under the tyrannical rule of Jenny's aunt, a Seventh Day Adventist waving the threat of hell as a crackling whip over Jenny's patient back. She goes out to service, comes back with a baby, is driven righteously forth, returns to her drunken and brutal father, and after many painful vicissitudes, including working at a chain-making forge, rather an unforgettable picture, this episode, one of the best things in the book, marries a gypsy camelkeeper, has another baby, sees the police come for her husband on the charge of killing his first wife, goes on the road again with her two children, and at long last, or in the vicinity of page 225, drops with exhaustion on a strange threshold, which turns out to be that of her cousin, a boyhood sweetheart, and now a respectable domestic, but still single. All that is lacking to the true Cinderella touch is the suitable punishment of wicked Aunt Thirza, and the recovery of the bag of gold she stole when the old man died. One might commend Mr. Brett Young's restraint here, but for my part, the tale would have pleased me better if he had gone the whole hog and sternly refused this belated concession to verisimilitude. In short, "Far Forest" is a pleasantly written story, with no justification other than that it is likely to be very popular.

STORY ARTISTS

"The Significant Moderns", by C. J. Bulliet, Toronto, George J. McLeod, Limited, \$4.50.

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

MR. BULLIET, a well-known American art critic, holds that Modernism has come to an end, that nothing of value has yet succeeded it, and that it may be a century or more before anything does. He has written this book, and provided it very profusely with illustrations, "as a reminder that better things have been and as a promise that better things may come again." The plates, in black and white, are excellent. There are nearly two hundred of them, by eighty artists. The reading matter is journalistic both in style and in contents. There is usually a good deal of sex about the lives of eminent painters whose careers have largely been neglected in Paris, and Mr. Bulliet seems to have very complete information on this subject and makes very generous use of it. It would have been more instructive,



"FRIENDS." Honorable Mention Photograph, by Mrs. George Lovett, 42 Hampton Avenue, Ottawa.

but also doubtless more difficult, to give us some discussion of the reasons why these painters are great artists and why others with equally scandalous careers are not. As a matter of fact there is some doubt whether Mr. Bulliet is really interested in the artistic achievements of his subjects. He has a passion for painters who lived outrageous lives and died outrageous deaths, and invents for them the rather ghastly designation "Story artists". Thus, from the single one of his works reproduced in this volume, we should consider it highly doubtful whether Jules Pascin of Bulgaria is entitled to inclusion as a Significant Modern. But we know why Mr. Bulliet included him in his book. "By a peculiarly horrible suicide at the height of his fame, he joined such 'story artists' as Modigliani and van Gogh". The pleasant details of the suicide are given somewhat fully, but we learn little about his paintings except that most of them were nudes and that they sold extremely well.

Perhaps the most useful thing that Mr. Bulliet does is to reproduce, after 259 works by his Significant Moderns, some fifteen of the great works of art of past ages, winding up with a Corot and a Manet. These are a notable help to the realization that great art has never been completely easy to apprehend.

ACCENT ON YOUTH

"Lost Morning", by DuBose Heyward, Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart, \$2.50.

BY CLAYTON CALLAWAY

THOUGH original plots are very limited in number, the variations upon the theme are as endless as the variations in the details of life of the human beings depicted. There is, therefore, no need for any plot to be stale or trite. Unfortunately, in his latest novel, DuBose Heyward has not succeeded in escaping either quality. "Lost Morning" tells the not unfamiliar story of the artist husband, his genius prostituted in the market place by a managing, practical wife, rediscovering his idealism in the arms of the inevitable secretary. Now that tale has been told before and will be again,

and it has as many possibilities as the next one; but in this instance they are never quite realized. The punch is lacking.

The characters contribute largely to this devitalized effect. They never cease being characters to become people. On the title page Sidney Lanier is quoted as saying a man does not reach maturity until, in the desert of his own soul, "he slowly and with great agony settles his relation with men and manners and powers outside." It is not possible to feel Felix Hollister's agony of soul in his conflict with all his wife typifies, but his immaturity is evident. On the last page it is still evident, and one is inclined to wonder impatiently if he ever will grow up. Miriam, his wife, is so much more forefearful than Hollister as to appear overdrawn. Poor Leslie's conversation sounds as though she had read

it in a book. These are the three who carry the story, who struggle with one another and with living, and who manage to be so much less real than Porey and Mamba and all the other vivid, believable, likable colored characters Mr. Heyward can portray so sympathetically. Let us hope he returns to these last, for Leslie's words describing Hollister's life, unintentionally summarize the effect of "Lost Morning": "All summer while we're sweating it out here together . . . there's nothing to describe. You're . . . most likely just cruising through space. But that doesn't matter really, because I'm not here, either. There's nothing in all of this to keep us at home."

CAPTAIN GERT AGAIN

"Stormalong Gert", by Martha Manning Thomas, New York, Lee Furman, \$2.00.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE reading public of Canada first made the acquaintance of "Gert" when she appeared as "Captain Gert" in serial form in "The Canadian Home Journal". The novel, "Stormalong Gert", is "Captain Gert" with just a slightly different slant to her cap.

It is a rugged story of sea life taken from the background of the fishing villages of our maritime provinces. Gert is a middle-aged woman who has control of a fishing ship and a crew of men. She has an invalid granddaughter, and an ancient father, who is one of the most enticing creatures in Canadian literature and ranks in many ways with Mazo de la Roche's character, old Mrs. Whitcomb in Jaha.

The story, which is rich in vital and authentic characterization, is also rich in background atmosphere. The salt of the little fishing villages reeks through the pages and the pawky rather grim humor of the maritimer penetrates through the melodrama of the story outline. Gert takes an important trip, determined to make a big enough catch to pay for a necessary operation for her granddaughter and she comes bang into intrigue and muthy among her crew. How she settles it with the help of her agile though ancient parent makes a story which can be safely handed to Canadian readers of any age.

Don't let
Winter
catch you
unprepared!



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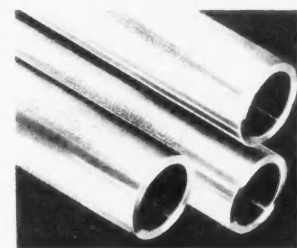
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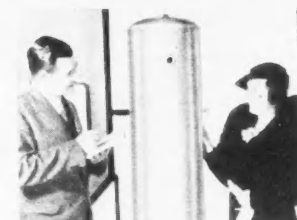


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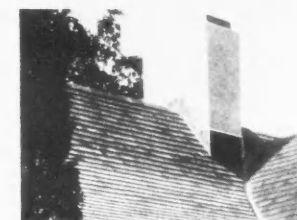
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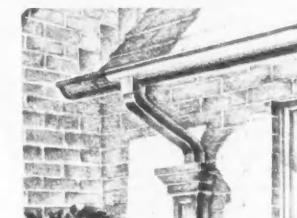
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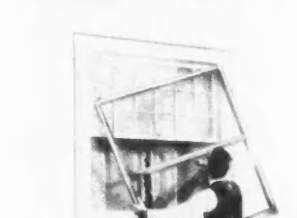
A water tank or range boiler of sturdy, non-rust Everdur Metal assures you of clean, rust-free water always—and ends tank expense. Everdur is nearly all copper, alloyed with other metals to provide the strength of steel. An Everdur Tank will give efficient service long after a tank of rustable material has been discarded.



Anaconda Copper Flashings are ideal for weather-proofing the roof wherever it comes in contact with chimneys, dormer windows and other projections. In such places it is important that the metal used be copper. Flashings of rustable metal soon deteriorate, admitting water to rot woodwork and damage the interior.



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OCTOBER READING

BY LADY WILLISON

"WHITEOAK HARVEST", by Mazo de la Roche (Macmillan). Best of the Whiteoak series in this reader's judgment. Exuberance becomes triumphant. Events happen in the family which must astonish even Whiteoak devotees. What, for instance, is Wakefield's contribution? Who marries Aylmer's Aunt Harriet? Adeline, infant prodigy, is signal and terrible. Miss de la Roche as an author acquires humane contemplation of her characters.

"Now That April's Here", by Morley Callaghan (Macmillan). Thirty-five representative short stories. Mr. Callaghan as an interpreter possesses what one believes to be genius. His observation and compassion are alike remarkable. "All the Years of Her Life" one believes should survive. So surely will others in this volume. One hopes, however, that before long Mr. Callaghan will consider the subject which occupies so many of his stories less important.

"An American Doctor's Odyssey", by Victor Heiser (McLeod). A splendid volume, romantic, heroic, full of humor and directness, untouched by the morbid or sensational. An account of years of work in preventive medicine with the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Heiser has practised in all parts of the globe. Medical and lay readers will find this book of over five hundred pages fascinating.

"After All", by Clarence Day (Ryerson). The material published in "The Crow's Nest" fifteen years ago, revised by the author before his death, with 28 contributions added which have not before appeared in book form. Not as full-grown as "Life With Father", but in gratitude one reads and finds much to enjoy in Clarence Day's final volume.

"Essays Ancient and Modern", by T. S. Eliot (Ryerson). Early and late criticism by the remarkable poet whose work is already being viewed somewhat askance by ultra-moderns. Two essays, one on "In Memoriam" and the other on Pascal's "Pensées" are outstanding. Mr. Eliot, as is well known, is Anglo-Catholic. His views on the relation between literature and Christianity are worth thinking over.

"The Enchanted Voyage", by Robert Nathan (Ryerson). A delightful fantasy. Mr. Hector Pocket owned a

boat which stood in his front yard. His wife had it put on wheels and sold it to the butcher. Mr. Pocket resented the boat and went sailing overland on wheels. Good reading. A style which gives constant pleasure.

"Far Forest", by Francis Brett Young (Ryerson). The most recent and probably the finest of Mr. Young's tales of regional England. Careful, interesting, finally absorbing.

"The Secret Journey", by James Hanley (Macmillan). In a sense a continuation of "The Fury". The same characters appear. Somewhat distinguished. An extraordinary story of a devouring woman money-lender.

"The Sky But Not the Heart", by R. L. Duffus (Macmillan). A stirring romantic novel of events in the imaginary state of East Georgia. The author in this rapid tale of revolution contrives to give a picture of present-day European politics. Entertaining and worth reading.

"Ladies of the Press", by Isabel Ross (Mussion). Miss Ross (Mrs. Bruce Rae), with wonderful industry, has gathered together particulars of the lives and fortunes of hundreds of American newspaper women. The final effect of the book is a fairly clear idea of what an American newspaper office is and may be. Newspaper women and those who intend becoming newspaper women will find interest and excitement of a somewhat unusual kind.

"The Magic Pudding", by Norman Lindsay (Oxford). Illustrated by the author. An immitable book. Written for children, but certain to be read by all discerning older persons. Mr. Lindsay is an Australian. His animals from "down under" are a source of constant joy.

"Murder in Mesopotamia", by Agatha Christie (McClelland and Stewart). Archaeology north of Baghdad. Hercule Poirot and the author equally ingenious. Hard to guess.

"Behold! Here's Poison", by Georgette Heyer (Doubleday, Doran). One of these odd unpleasant families which must exist or what would become of the detective story. Above the average.

EVENTS ARE MINOR

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE tangible and ascertainable events of the world's history are very much less important than the intangible and unascertainable human passions which result from them. In fact it may correctly be said that the events themselves take all their importance from their effects upon the minds and hearts of those who are influenced by them. These effects are frequently a long time in coming to general notice, with the result that the significance of any event cannot be judged until there has been sufficient time for its emotional effects to establish themselves in an open and visible manner.

Until a year ago scarcely anybody outside of Italy and Abyssinia remembered that an Italian army had been disastrously defeated by the Abyssinians toward the end of the nineteenth century. But, although the world at large was unaware of the fact, that defeat had left a profound impression upon the minds and hearts of the Italians, and possibly also of the Abyssinians. It would be too much to say that that impression would have been of major importance, if it had not been worked upon, developed and intensified by deliberate and skillful Fascist propaganda. But it was so developed, and in the developing it provided the motive power for a tremendous change in the character, attitude and organization of the Italian people. It is now clear that a certain inferiority complex in the Italian minds, of which the Abyssinian disaster was both a symptom and a symbol, had much to do with the rise and success of the Mussolini program.

IN THE YEAR 1934 there occurred a strike, which ultimately took on the proportions of a rebellion, in the mining district of the Asturias in Spain. Few people outside of that country know more about it than the fact that it occurred, that it failed, and that in the process of defeating it the Spanish Government resorted to somewhat strenuous measures even for Spain. Few people outside of the Spanish working class realized until the last few weeks that the Asturias revolt and the methods of its suppression were producing a tremendous spiritual effect upon the great mass of the Spanish people. It is the passionate outburst of wrath against emphy and tyranny, evoked by the Asturias affair, that is the impelling power in the present Spanish civil war, that is the cause of the ruthless extremism upon both sides, and that renders it almost useless to hope for any settlement until one or other side is completely victorious and more or less exterminates its opponents. Thus again an event which the world passed over as of merely temporary importance has become a determining factor in the history of Europe.

Some years ago the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, after a most extraordinary series of delays, rehearsals and postponements of inquiries, awarded the gold medal to a number of men who were the evidence of a movement which was, to say the least of it, decidedly unsatisfactory. So little impression did the affair make on the part of the large at the time, that the writer can remember only the fact of its occurrence, meeting a few years after the execution in connection with one of the ablest and best informed of the members of Western Canada, and finding that he had a recollection of the case whatever was the names of Sacco and Vanzetti were completely unknown to him. Yet it was that trial which more than anything else helped to establish the sentiment of the class war in the minds of a vast number of North Americans and to undermine the confidence in the impartial justice of our laws, which is the only possible safeguard of democratic institutions. If democracy breaks down upon this incident, the behavior of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

in that affair will have had a great deal to do with its collapse.

The history of Canada is similarly not free from events whose importance lies, not so much in their immediate consequences at the time, as in their impact upon the emotions of one or another part of the Canadian people. English-speaking Canadians, for example, as a rule attach little importance to the two successive North-West rebellions, which they regard as having been merely unpleasant incidents in the process of extending law and order over the vast territories of the inland plains. But although these events took place more than half a century ago, the true history of them had not even begun to be satisfactorily written until the last few years, and in the meantime the effect which they produced upon the French-speaking element of the Canadian population has never been properly appreciated by the rest of Canada. If there is a widespread feeling in Quebec today that separation from the rest of Canada would be advantageous to French-Canadians, no small part of it is due to the political mismanagement by the then infant Dominion of Canada of a situation which, difficult as it was, need never have given rise to so serious a cleavage. The "murder" of Scott and the execution of Riel were neither of them matters of first-rate importance in themselves; it is their subsequent and lasting effect in the shape of aroused human passions that is important, and even that would not be dangerous if these passions were better understood by those elements of the country which do not share them.

THE political struggles of Canada's past years, however, have not lacked study, even if it has not always been impartial study. The economic struggles have been almost unnoticed and unappreciated by those who were not directly concerned in them. It is certainly not by pure coincidence that the most serious and passion-arousing of these economic conflicts have, equally with those of the industry of mining, been an element of commonly-shared risk to the workers in many kinds of mining which differentiates that employment from most other kinds of labor, and which may be largely responsible for the intense community spirit which develops among the workers in times of industrial dispute, and which frequently causes that dispute to be much more violent and bitter than in any other industry. There have been sharp and violent conflicts between workers and employers in many branches of Canadian industry, but none of them have had anything like the permanent emotional effect of the strikes in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and Alberta. Canadians who have no contact with the various labor movements have little idea of the intensity of the bitterness which results from these conflicts, nor of the extent to which it influences the whole political outlook of those who feel it.

MUCH the same may be said of the actions of those in authority in the Dominion and Ontario governments—actions the unwisdom of which is now pretty generally admitted—in connection with the prosecution and imprisonment of a number of Canadians for the crime specially created by the famous Section 98 and consisting in nothing more tangible than membership in a society which was supposed to advocate the effecting of political change by violence. A considerable part of the population of Canada regarded these men as being punished, not for their conduct, but for their opinions; and the consequent widespread belief that freedom of thought is no longer safe under the existing régime led to a distrust which had been only partly modified by the recent repeal of the law in question.

It is fortunate for Canada that



"PISCATORIAL PREPARATION." Honorable Mention Photograph, a self-portrait taken by means of a delayed action shutter, by W. B. Piers, Bank of Montreal, Haney, B.C.

there is at present very little sign in this country of any attempt by way of censorship to prevent the open expression of the feelings aroused by momentous events of this character. One of the most disastrous consequences of a repressive censorship is that it prevents the progress of the movements of popular passions from coming to the attention of those who

might do something toward quieting them or directing them into other and safer channels. It is extremely important that all of us should know what is going on in the minds of any of us. Censorship never suppresses the growth of passion, it merely drives it underground, where it may for a time escape attention until it has become really dangerous.

RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

TUESDAY: After collecting considerable data on the subject, have come to the conclusion that the Canadian radio audience is composed of four types of listeners. The first and largest class is made up of people who follow the hit-and-miss system. This is done by twisting the dial until a burst of music or song takes one's fancy. Next come those who turn on a nearby station and accept with equanimity whatever it offers. In third place are folk who read over the lists of programs in the newspapers and select what they want to hear. (This is my own method.) The fourth class consists of people who never listen to programs originating in Canada or to stations in this country which are outlets of American networks. If they want to hear Major Bowes or the Radio Theatre they get the program from a station in the United States instead of from Montreal or Toronto. They explain their attitude by saying that no Canadian programs are worth listening to and that they have formed the habit of getting their radio entertainment from the United States. As they have seemingly never heard of "Melodie Strings," Dr. Stewart, the "Broken Arc," or other outstanding Canadian programs there does not appear to be much basis of discussion when they expound their views. If confronted by anybody of class four, keep a tight rein on my temper and refrain from pointing out that assertion is not argument.

Do not wish to be didactic about national broadening but cannot see how the service given on various occasions by the Radio Commission could have been arranged without some such system. Through the Commission's facilities the Empire and Jubilee broadcasts, the broadcasts at the time of King George's death, also the message of King Edward to his people were sent to the uttermost parts of the Dominion. The Commission also brings to our radio sets descriptions of events as they are happening in our own country.

Once likes and dislikes in radio programs are a matter of individual taste, but in fairness let us listen to what is on the Canadian ether waves before denigrating everything—Commission features, sponsored programs and sustained programs—as being unworthy of notice.

THURSDAY: Have no inferiority complex with respect to Canadian radio but admit the difficulty of putting on the air in this country certain types of programs. We can and do, especially from Montreal, produce features both unusual and distinctive, but cannot hope to provide the Canadian audience with variety shows of the kind so popular in the United States.

Never listen to Rudy Vallée's Hour without realizing this fact. In the first place a master of exclamation such as Mr. Vallée does not suddenly appear out of the void. The lad of eight years ago with his gift of leadership, his flair for originality, his method of singing (Mr. Vallée and I will never agree about singing!) has developed into one of the most poised artists on the air. Not only is he an ideal host to the guests who appear on his program but also to the millions who listen to it. Like a magician he waves a wand and brings to the microphone a famous statesman or man of letters, a group of distinguished actors and often someone who is momentarily at least, much in the public eye. Even in New York or Hollywood the putting together of this hour of entertainment is no small task. Mr. Vallée evidently has no fear that Canadian radio artists will let down his program, as both this year and last the Commission dramatic players took part in his broadcasts from the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

LEAVE WINTER FAR BEHIND



The Victoria Falls

Zulu Chief

...IN THIS BRIGHT VACATION LAND

SUNNY, carefree days, cool restful nights, call to you from the Empire's treasure house—South Africa. A treasure house of more than gold and diamonds, for here you will explore a world of colour adventure and romance as, in modern comfort, you travel through scenes of unimagined beauty.

Stand where the mountains of the Drakensberg hurl their fortress peaks against a cloudless sky... fly over the planet-like surface of the Valley Of A Thousand Hills... tour primeval forests, riotous with the fabulous colours of sub-tropical vegetation. Gaze in wonder at the thundering majesty of the Victoria Falls... see the ostrich farms at Oudtshoorn, the Cango Caves, Matopos, where Rhodes lies buried, Zimbabwe's ancient ruins—mystery-breathing names that are the keys to new wonders!

This fascinating land is today the most prosperous in the world. Here nature has rewarded man's industry in full measure. Thriving cities and pleasure resorts mark the location of fine modern hotels. Transportation has been developed to afford the utmost in comfort, speed and convenience. A holiday you will never forget is yours in South Africa.

Not the least enjoyable part of your South African trip will be the luxurious cruise through southern waters on a well-appointed ocean liner. Visit your travel agent today. Learn from him how easily this never-to-be-forgotten voyage may be arranged.

THRILLS
OF THE
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COMFORT

the performers, Albert, refused to speculate about the future of swing music; it may find itself and evolve into something lasting or may be discarded in six months. After striking a few chords, Albert began to play "Dabbling in the Dew" and requested me to find him a volume of Cecil Sharp. While we browsed among books of folk-songs swing music was forgotten as completely as if nobody had been inspired to invent a perplexing name for something that apparently defies explanation.



"THE PEAT FIRE." Honorable Mention Photograph, taken in the cottage of an Irish peasant by Laura McCrea, 54 Humblerest Blvd., Baby Point, Toronto.



REAL enjoyment of this age of speed and abundant living can be had only when financial problems are solved.

When properly planned, Life Insurance adds to the enjoyment of present-day pleasures as well as providing the necessary income for family dependents and for oneself in old age.

Streamline your living. May we show you what we mean by a "streamlined life insurance estate?"

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London Life
Insurance Company
"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

JARGON AND CANT

BY E. A. HARDY, O.B.E.

"That it be the policy of the Canadian Teachers' Federation to press persistently and continuously for a consciousness in the personnel of Canadian teachers that citizenship building for Canadian, Empire and world values means the building of basic attitudes from the beginning of school life."

LET us examine this sentence of forty-five words. The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT acknowledges that it is not too long and it is syntactically correct. He fails, however, to credit it with the absence of the split infinitive. He fails to notice the alluring alliterations in "policy to press persistently" and "continuously for a consciousness". He fails to notice the nice rhythms in the phrases that remind one of the continuous rhythms in some of our modern Canadian painting. He fails to point out that it makes a good, tasty mouthful, quite as good as many of the sentences of our leading public speakers. He quite overlooks the triumph of the generalization process, which is so characteristic of the annual reports of our great business executives.

The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT maintains that this sentence is jargon. That is serious. But what is jargon? My trusty dictionary

FALL CANDOR

By MONA GOULD

I'M SO glad it's Fall!
I'm not at all
Crazy over Winter.
And Summer's hot stuff—
Rough
On office workers;
Shirkers
May not feel it
But conceal it
If you can.
A man
(If he's worth a hoot!)
Can root
And dig
And do big
Things
In Autumn!

(authorized by the Department of Education for use in schools) says "Jargon (Fr. origin doubtful, cf. jar). Confused, unintelligible talk or language, gabble, gibberish, phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang."

BUT why shouldn't the teachers talk gibberish as well as politicians, bankers, economists and even editors at times? I have read hundreds of articles and speeches in the last five years, ostensibly explaining money, tariffs, social credit, economic nationalism, and other pressing public questions, which deserved the name of gibberish just as not-ably as that offending teachers' resolution. There is this difference. The man who wrote that Saskatoon resolution knew what he was talking about.

And why shouldn't the teaching profession have a professional jargon? Every other profession has. Architects talk about stress and strain and motif in design. Painters talk about color combination and composition and rhythm. Musical critics talk about themes and harmonies. They all use a professional language which confuses the layman, even if the writers know what it means. Such phrases as "citizenship building" and "basic attitudes" are common in educational practice. Our educational discussions in conferences, periodicals and books are full of such terms. If the layman is depressed at the teachers' jargon, he can join the hosts of other laymen who are overwhelmed with despair at the professional jargons in other realms of learning.

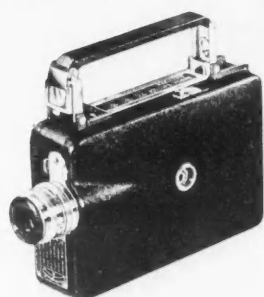
THE editor of SATURDAY NIGHT maintains further that this sentence is cant. But again, let us seek our dictionary's aid. "Cant—(cant, to sing). Noun: a whining manner of speech; the language or jargon spoken by gypsies, thieves, or professional beggars; a kind of slang; the words or phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party or profession; a pretentious assumption of a religious character; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, etc."

I think I know the leaders in Canadian teaching organizations fairly well. I have met them in every one of our Provinces, on their native heath, and in provincial and national conferences. I have yet to find any evidence that they are insincere and given to cant. On the contrary, they are genuinely interested not only in the daily routine of school programs, as laid down by their various departments of education, but also in the "basic attitudes" of good citizenship, national and international. "Personnel of Canadian teachers" may be an awkward phrase to set forth the idea of a small army of thirty or forty thousand teachers, but I submit that the meaning is clear. The resolution at Saskatoon states—badly, if you like, that the teachers of Canada are profoundly interested in doing their best to foster in the minds and hearts of their pupils, right from the primary classes, those impulses and habits of feeling and thinking which they should have as good members, not only of our nation but of the world as a whole.

WHEN I think of the work of the teachers, not of Canada only, but of many other countries, in these last strenuous years, and recall their acceptance of heavy additional loads, with reduced remuneration—often very seriously reduced—and the fine spirit in which they met these tasks, I feel that the charge of insincerity or cant falls by the wayside. Teachers, thousands of them, have not



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MAGAZINE CINÉ-KODAK loads in three seconds. You don't touch the film. It comes in a magazine. Just slip the magazine into place, close the camera cover and shoot. Effortless loading is only one of six new features in this remarkable pocket-size movie camera. With fast f.1.9 lens, \$110.00; including carrying case, \$160.50.

BEAUTIFUL living creatures in action—there's no sight finer in the world.

Galloping horses taking a fence—a flock of wild geese against the daybreak sky—a girl and boy happily diving—a child, a puppy, or a young wild thing at play—

Wonderful moments, these; you would like to keep a lasting record of them.

And now you can. With a movie camera you can bring all the thrill and movement of the free outdoors to your own home screen.

You can photograph changing light, tossing water, rushing clouds and waving trees; get the way people laugh, talk, gesture. A movie camera gets it all. The finest Eastman home movie cameras—

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FULL-COLOR KODACHROME

These 16 mm. cameras give you either black-and-white or color movies. For full, vivid color—just load your camera with Kodachrome, wonderful new Eastman color film. Color movies are as easy to make as black-and-white. No fuss, no extra equipment.

Drop in at your dealer's today—let him put both these cameras through their paces for you. He has some great reels to show you.

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only done all this added work of the schoolroom cheerfully, but have given uncounted hours to the helping of individual students, hours outside of the prescribed day, and given as a labor of love. They have gone deeply into their pockets to help the sick and the unemployed, and have done their fair share in community enterprises. No!—they are not guilty on this charge of insincerity and cant.

Finally, teachers are deeply and genuinely interested in good citizenship. They do desire that the boys and girls under their charge may go out into the world to become worthy members of society and to have outlook and vision and broad sympathies for all mankind. These great ideas can be made realities only if "basic attitudes" be developed from the primary classes, attitudes of right thinking, fair play, sympathetic imagination, high purpose. Canadian teachers will continue to do what they have long been doing, "press continuously" for the realization of such ideas.

"TURGID LANGUAGE"

(Vancouver Daily Province)

THE Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT wonders about the future of education in Canada and feels rather gloomy about it when it discovers sometimes what Canadian school teachers do to the English language. It cites a resolution passed by the Canadian Teachers' Federation in convention at Saskatoon recently.

"That it be the policy of the C. T. F. to press persistently and continuously for a consciousness in the personnel of Canadian teachers that citizenship building for Canadian, Empire and

world values means the building of basic attitudes from the beginning of school life."

SATURDAY NIGHT protests that this is mainly jargon and cant, of the very deadly sort peculiar to professional educators, and wants to know if this is the sort of writing that gets top marks from school teachers when they set their examinations, and whether they really suppose that this sort of writing is good English.

It is indeed very bad English. It is pretentious, fussy, dull. It is no more possible to find a lucid idea in this turgid language than it is to see an object clearly in muddy water. If teachers write like this themselves, it is hard to think that they can know good writing when they see it, and if they do not know it when they see it, then they can not exhibit and recommend it to their scholars. No one can truly communicate anything worth knowing across such an impediment of speech.

What that resolution probably was meant to say was something like this: "That the C. T. F. shall try hard to persuade Canadian teachers that making good citizens of their children means training the characters of their children from the beginnings of school life."

If that is hard to understand, the difficulty is not in the language but in the thought itself. But it is not hard to understand, and the thought is a sound one, and the ideal of the teacher's function expressed in it is a sound and respectable one.

And the very devil of perversity is in it somewhere if the teachers of school children are going to be unintelligible because they can not or will not speak a plain language that can be understood.

HYPHENATING CHAMPIONSHIP

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IT IS locally rather a tragedy, but nationally probably a cause for mild rejoicing, that daily newspapers in the smaller cities of Canada almost invariably reach important anniversaries with their names hyphenated. The hyphen at the masthead is the most obvious symptom of the condition of the daily newspaper publishing business in cities of less than fifty or sixty thousand population. For the hyphen indicates that the newspaper whose name requires it is almost certainly the sole survivor in a once lustily competitive and lucrative newspaper territory. It is the sign of amalgamation which occurred, not necessarily through any defect in the management or production of any of the newspapers party to it, but as a result of the evolution in methods of news-gathering, presentation and distribution which has gone on during the past fifty years.

Thirty or forty years ago the average citizen of the smaller cities depended for his news much more exclusively upon his local newspapers than he does today. At least two papers in a small city was the rule, and they were always partisan, sometimes violently so; but the citizen could get both sides of the story by reading both papers. Now the rule is one independent paper for the smaller city, its independence depending solely on the fairness and intelligence of its editors and proprietor. This condition is the smaller city's

loss, particularly in the sphere of local politics. The apparent decorum of the modern "independent" daily in the smaller city may be praised, and the shameless manner in which competitive dailies in the same city around their partisan axes thirty or forty years ago may be deplored, yet the fact remains that both sides of public questions always received adequate expression and no reputable citizen was denied newspaper space for his opinions in the days before the hyphen became so prevalent.

One of the many conditions which caused amalgamation of the smaller newspapers was the great increase in circulation which the so-called "metropolitan dailies" enjoy in the smaller cities. Instead of taking two local papers many small city residents dropped one local subscription and took on in its place a subscription to a big city daily. To meet this outside competition the smaller dailies have greatly increased the space devoted to wire news and, of course, correspondingly decreased the space devoted to local affairs. It is of incidental interest that several of the large dailies have recently established news-gathering "bureaus" in many of the small cities for the purpose of capitalizing on the incomplete coverage of local news by the local paper. These large dailies have found that it pays them in the form of increased circulation to give the "other side" of local questions by

inserting a page or more of local news in editions going to a small city.

This has been a somewhat long and irrelevant preamble to the expression of our congratulations, on the attainment of its fiftieth anniversary as a daily, to the most hyphenated newspaper in Canada, the *Sentinel-Review*, published in Woodstock, Ont. Until we received a copy of the very excellent special edition which marked the anniversary we were unaware that the correct name of the newspaper is no longer the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*. It is now the Woodstock *Ingersoll-Sentinel-Review*. This seems to give it the hyphenating championship. Founded by the late George R. Pattullo, father of the present of British Columbia, the publication is a curious exception to a number of things we have just said about newspapers in smaller cities. The hyphen itself, for example, was in its name before it graduated from the weekly to the daily class fifty years ago. In the main, however, the same evolution has occurred in the newspaper publishing business in Woodstock as has occurred elsewhere. At one time this city of 12,000 population had three daily newspapers. During its fifty years, the *Sentinel-Review* has seen a round dozen local daily newspapers arise to compete with it, flourish perhaps for a while, but eventually expire or accept amalgamation—without leaving even so much trace as a hyphen.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 10, 1936

DEBUTANTES WHO MAKE THEIR BOW THIS SEASON



Upper row:

Miss Andree Leduc, daughter of the Hon. Paul Leduc and Mrs. Leduc, of Ottawa. Photo by Karsh.

Miss Eleonore Cosette, daughter of Commander J. O. Cosette, Naval Secretary, and Mrs. Cosette, of Ottawa. Photo by Karsh.

Center row:

Miss Joy Armstrong, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. Logie Armstrong, of Toronto.

Miss Suzanne Gaby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaby, of Toronto.

Miss Margaret McLarty, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. McLarty, of Toronto.

Lower row:

Miss Nancy Gooderham Crease, daughter of Mrs. Edward Crease, and granddaughter of Lady Gooderham, of Toronto.

Miss Catherine Gaby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaby, of Toronto.

Miss Helen Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Gardiner, of Toronto.

All studies in center and lower rows by Violet Keene.

This winter plan
a definite course
of action
Use a daily aid to
build good general
resistance



New facts suggest a way to help protect yourself against common winter conditions. It's true that they're prevalent at this time of year—almost at their peak. But instead of resigning yourself to them, take certain precautions which may help you avoid discomfort later on.

It's now well known that these conditions start in early fall, spread quickly, and become more severe as the season advances. January and February are the worst months for them.

The sensible thing is not to sit by until they're upon you, but to begin right now preparing yourself ahead.

One of the first things you'll want to use is some resistance-building measure regularly every day. Start with *ADEX*!

ADEX offers you a sure way to prepare for winter. It supplies Vitamin A, the factor which contributes to your general resistance. *ADEX* also provides you with extra Vitamin B, the "sunshine" vitamin that so many people need at this dreary season. Both vitamins come from cod liver oil, halibut liver oil, and other natural sources.

Begin now with *ADEX*. Have a bottle on the breakfast table and take them regularly. *ADEX* drug store—in tablets or capsules. Made by E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists since 1858.

ADEX

Manufactured by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, N.Y.

Available in all drug stores and health food stores.

Dunlop's
Choice
Flowers
Since 1880
8 in St. West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. S. MacLennan, of 1001 Galt, Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Nancy Jean, to Mr. Richard Hamilton Gibson, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott Gibson, of London, Ontario.

The engagement is announced of Cecily Evelyn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hamilton, and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Sir Louis St. Laurent, to Mr. Victor Philip Belcourt, youngest son of the late Hon. N. A. Belcourt and Mrs. Belcourt. The marriage will take place quietly in London, England, towards the latter part of October.

The engagement is announced of Patricia Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. MacKenzie and the late Norman Scotland MacKenzie, of Hamilton, formerly of Collingwood, Ontario, to Mr. D'Arcy Galfrid Richardson, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richardson, of Ingersoll, Ontario. The wedding will take place the middle of November.

MARRIAGES

RABINOWITZ-BRAY On Saturday, October 10, 1936, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles W. Smyth, 1105 Redpath Avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. R. J. Irwin, Dr. Mabel Bray, of Hamilton, to Dr. Paul Rabinowitz, of Hamilton, Ontario.



TO MAKE THEIR BOW. Left, Miss Ruthann Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Johnston. Center, Miss Sally Grass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Grass. Right, Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson. They will make their debut in Toronto. Studies by Violet Keene.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

THE social season for Toronto debutantes begins with two of the most eagerly anticipated events on the social calendar. Mrs. Bruce will be hostess at a tea for debutantes and their mothers, Tuesday, October 27, at Government House. The thrill of receiving the invitation and the anticipation of the event is almost, but never quite, equal to its realization when the day arrives, for Mrs. Bruce is the most charming of chaperones, and tea at Government House always is one of the most thoroughly enjoyable affairs as well as being one of the highlights of the deb's season.

PINK and silver are the colors chosen for the annual Charity Ball in aid of the West End Creche, taking place at the Royal York Hotel, Friday, October 16. The debutantes will wear

Anglin, K.C. Miss Mary Anglin is entertaining at tea on Wednesday, October 28, for her sisters.

Miss Joy Armstrong, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Logie Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong. The family have lived in Ottawa and Winnipeg, coming on to Toronto about a year ago. Joy has been studying art for some time.

Miss Margaret Mackenzie Beardmore, daughter of Mrs. William Beardmore, who is giving a dance on Friday, December 18, in honor of her daughter.

Miss Dorothea Campbell and Miss Helen Campbell, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Campbell. They have been abroad at school, and have recently returned to town after spending four weeks in the south of England. Both had the honor of being

evening, October 30, at Eaton's College Street Auditorium.

Miss Catharine Gaby and Miss Susanne Gaby, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaby. They have been spending the greater part of the summer at their parents' summer place at Lake Rosseau, Muskoka, returning to town recently. Mrs. Gaby is giving a coming-out tea for her daughters Friday, December 4, in the Roof Garden of the Royal York Hotel. The following day Mrs. Gaby will entertain at the supper dance at the Royal York for her assistants.

Miss Helen Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Gardiner, who have just returned to town from "Rivermeade," their summer home in Weston. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have arranged a dinner-dance in her honor, to take place at the Royal York Hotel, Thursday evening, November 19. Helen celebrated her eighteenth birthday last Saturday.

Miss Sally Grass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Grass. The Eglington Hunt Club is the place, and Friday evening, November 6, the date of the dance they are having for their daughter.

Miss Mary Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Henry K. Hamilton, who will have a tea dance in his daughter's honor later in the season.

Miss Ruthann Johnston, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Johnston. Mrs. Johnston and her daughter spend their summers in Oakville, but have returned to town for the season.

Miss Dorothy Jane Lawson, daughter of Hon. Earl J. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson. She is a keen student of art, has just returned from a long stay at Jasper, and will be among those presented at the Drawing Room at Ottawa. Mrs. Lawson is entertaining at a reception in her honor early in November, to take place at their recently completed new home.

Miss Gwenneth Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selby Martin. Mrs. Francis G. Venables of "Scotford," Toronto, is entertaining at tea, October 20, in her honor.

Miss Margaret McLarty, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. McLarty. Mrs. McLarty plans to have a tea some time after Christmas.

Miss Alison Nisbet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Nisbet. Mrs. Nisbet and Mrs. Robinson, mother of Mary Robinson, will entertain for their debutante daughters at a tea to take place Thursday, October 29.

Miss Sally Pepler, daughter of Mrs. Grant H. Pepler, and granddaughter of Mrs. H. D. Warren. There will be a debutante luncheon on Friday, October 9, and a tea early in November.

Miss Jocelyn Plummer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer. Miss Plummer was one of the Canadians who had the honor of being presented to the King, at Buckingham Palace, early in the summer. A house dance is being held Friday evening, October 20.

Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson. Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Nisbet are having a tea for their daughters, Thursday, October 29.

Miss Solange Rochereau de la Sabliere, daughter of the French Consul and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere. A tea is planned later in the season, at a date not yet decided upon.

Miss Joan Taylor, daughter of Mr. Gordon Taylor. Miss Taylor has just returned from school in Paris, and plans for her have not yet become definite.

Miss Ruth Wilson and Miss Jane Wilson, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, who have arranged a dance in honor of their daughters at the Arcadian Court, Friday evening, November 27.

Miss Catharine Langdon Wilkes, daughter of Mrs. Langdon Wilkes, and niece of Miss Kate Wilkes.



MISS HELEN CAMPBELL, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Campbell, of Toronto. Photo by Lenore, London.

white and, after a dance in which only they and their partners take part, they will be seated at a supper table that, we are told, will be a dream of pink and silver.

Many dinners will precede the ball, and perhaps the most interesting of these will be that given by Mrs. William Beardmore, whose daughter, Margaret, is coming out this season. Many separate dinner parties had been arranged before Mrs. Beardmore made the charmingly good suggestion that several of them be grouped in one. The result is that a number of the debutantes are taking their parties en masse to Mrs. Beardmore's dinner, which makes it, in itself, somewhat of a function.

Debutante dances, dinners, luncheons and teas already have been arranged in large numbers, and it is only a question of deciding the date of many others before they, too, will begin to give the deb's engagement book that satisfactorily crowded appearance.

The names following are those of debutantes coming out in Toronto:

Miss Madeleine Anglin and Miss Miriam Anglin, daughters of Mr. A. W.

presented to the King at Buckingham Palace this year.

Miss Nancy Gooderham Crease, daughter of Mrs. Edward Crease, and granddaughter of Lady Gooderham. Nancy is spending most of the winter at her grandmother's home in Toronto. Mrs. Crease entertained at tea, the first debutante event of the season, on Thursday, October 8, at "Riversdale Farm," Unionville, in honor of her daughter, and Mrs. E. C. Burton is entertaining at tea later in the season.

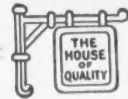
Miss Patricia Downey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. C. Downey. Mrs. Downey is entertaining for her daughter, who is a student at the University of Toronto, at a luncheon at the Granite Club, Thursday, January 7.

Miss Pamela Eby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival Eby. Plans for Pamela have been in abeyance, owing to the marriage of her brother, Blair Eby, and Lorna Mara, which took place recently, and at which she was one of the attractive bridesmaids.

Miss Mary Barbara Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, who are entertaining in honor of their daughter at a dance to be held Friday



THREE PRETTY DEBUTANTES. Left, Miss Patricia Downey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. C. Downey. Center, Miss Alison Nisbet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Nisbet. Right, Miss Gwenneth Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selby Martin. All will make their debuts in Toronto. Photos of Miss Downey and Miss Martin are by Aylett; of Miss Nisbet by Violet Keene.



Consider the Debutante

She's the centre of the social stage these days and nights—the observed of all observers. Fairweather buyers have been considering her and planning her costumes with the result that the Fairweather collection now includes delightful outfits for daytime wear . . . extreme and utterly charming fur trimmed coats . . . devastating suits for rugby dates . . . flirtatious hats for teatime wear . . . those hard-to-find semi-formals—and such evening frocks! . . . demure and girlish or sophisticated yet very young . . . with glamorous wraps of velvet to wear over them. You are invited to see this group of debutante fashions during the next week.

Fairweather's

88-90 Yonge Street

ELgin 6311



these new

**ARCH-AIDS display their
SMART ORIGINALITY in
COMFORT**

You'd hardly suspect that these cleverly fashioned shoes have hidden comfort features; that is, until you slip them on! None but Arch-Aid shoes has achieved such a degree of originality in comfort-concealing smartness! We suggest that you test the pleasure of a gently supported arch; the comfort of combination lasts beneath such exquisite fashions as the smart pump illustrated. Black kid or suede with decorative wings of patent leather.

ARCH-AID Boot shop

in TORONTO at 22 Bloor St., W.
in MONTREAL at 1386 St. Catherine St., W.



Evening Glamour

A coiffure that will lend itself to the flowers and wreaths that fashion decrees for evening and yet adaptable enough for daytime wear—demands the artistic skill of Hygienic operators. Even a busy deb can forget all about her hair when once it is turned out with a Hygienic Permanent. But a word to the wise—make appointments early.

**Hygienic Hairdressing
Salon**

229 Yonge Street

EL. 8439

Catherine resides with her mother at Galt, Ont., but probably will be in town for the Croche Ball and many other festivities.

OTTAWA

WITH the forthcoming social season in Ottawa promising considerable interest, many of the younger set of the Capital City have decided to make their debut into social life. The months ahead should prove unusually eventful socially, and many of the debutantes will make their formal bow to Their Excellencies. Ottawa debutantes of 1936-37 are:

Miss Margaret Patricia Burnette, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Burnette.

Miss Joan Carling, daughter of Mr. Thomas Carling.

Miss Mignonne Castonguay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Castonguay.

Miss Virginia Coristine, daughter of Mrs. William Coristine.

Miss Eléonore Cossette, daughter of Commander J. O. Cossette, Naval Secretary, Department of National Defence, and Mrs. Cossette.

Miss Dorothy Crerar, daughter of Hon. Thomas Crerar, Minister of Mines and the Interior, and Mrs. Crerar.

Miss Joan Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dean.

Miss Lillian Gardner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. Lorne Gardner.

Miss Betty Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hooper.

Miss Andrew Leduc, daughter of Hon. Paul Leduc, Ontario Minister of Mines, and Mrs. Leduc.

Miss Ruth Monk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Monk.

Miss Françoise Patenaude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Patenaude.

Miss Pamela Porter, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson D. Porter.

Miss June White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. White.

THE debut of Miss Helen Edge, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Edge, of Quebec City, will take place there shortly.

Miss Alice Mary Balfour, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Balfour, of Hamilton, Ont., will attend the Croche Ball in Toronto.

Miss Alice Gavin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Gavin, of Vancouver, made her debut at a reception given by her mother and sister, Miss Caroline Gavin, the afternoon of September 16.

Miss Anne Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin, of Vancouver, will take her place among the deb's of the season. Anne recently returned to Vancouver from England, following a year of study at Cambridge in company with her sister, Miss Mary Griffin.

MONTREAL

THE beautiful old city of Montreal is due for an exceedingly brilliant social season during the coming months. The list of debutantes is a long and impressive one, and parties of all kinds are being announced for dates long in advance, with numerous others in the offing. Montreal's debutantes of 1936-37 are:

Miss Jean Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson.

Miss Sonia Baillie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baillie.

Miss Betty Bassett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett.

Miss Patricia Bate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Bate.

Miss Genevieve Bourgeois, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. G. Bourgeois.

Miss Betty Burland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Burland.

Miss Helen Byers, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Byers.

Miss Katharine Creelman, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Creelman.

Miss Joan Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dean.

Miss Marie de Lorimier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. de Lorimier.

Miss Therese Deshaillots, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deshaillots.

Miss Jane Dobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid Dobel.

Miss Patricia Drohan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Drohan.

Miss Warda Drummond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Drysdale Drummond.

Miss Ruth Ducloux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ducloux.

Miss Ruth Eleanor Dunn, daughter of Mrs. William H. Dunn.

Miss Georgia Farish, daughter of Mrs. John A. Cameron.

Miss Grace Flintoft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Flintoft.

Miss Helen Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fraser.

Miss Esme Girouard, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Rene de la B. Girouard.

Miss Daisy Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant.

Miss Mary Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Grant.

Miss Mary Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Gray.

Miss Margo Graydon, daughter of Mrs. Murray R. Chipman, who is entertaining at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, Friday evening, November 13th.

Miss Mary Gurd, daughter of Mr. A. Douglas Gurd, of London, England, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hodgson.

Miss Betty Harvey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. George Harvey, who are having a dance for their daughter at the Hunt Club, Wednesday evening, November 4.

Miss Elizabeth Heubach, daughter of Mrs. Claude Heubach. Miss Betty Ross Brown is entertaining at a tea for debutantes on Tuesday afternoon, October 20, in honor of Miss Heubach.

Miss Cynthia Hingston, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Donald A. Hingston.

Miss Aline Hurtubise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Hurtubise.

Miss Frances Hutchison, daughter of Mrs. James Hutchison.

Miss Claire Janin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alban Janin.

Miss Peggy Kingstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kingstone, who are entertaining in honor of their daughter at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Friday evening, October 30.

Miss Babette Langlois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Langlois.

Miss Françoise Laureys, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Laureys.

Miss Louise Lavallee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Lavallee.

Miss Clair Lefavre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lefavre.

Miss Barbara MacCallum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard MacCallum.

Miss Anna Reay Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackay, who are entertaining at a dance in honor of their daughter, Friday evening, December 4, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Catherine Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mackenzie.

Miss Percival Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, who are having a dance for their daughter, to take place Friday evening, October 30, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Pauline Masson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Masson.

Miss Louise McNichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart McNichols.

Miss Lorna Meagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Meagher.

Miss Frances O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Brien.

Miss Françoise Pagnuelo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pagnuelo.

Miss Patricia Pare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pare.

Miss Gwyneth Porteous, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. F. C. Porteous.

Miss Monique Prefontaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Prefontaine.

Miss Marjorie Price, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Price.

Miss Jacqueline Provost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Provost.

Miss Lois Rapley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield P. Rapley.

Miss Patricia Rawlings, daughter of Mrs. Walter T. Rawlings.

Miss Ellendale Rea, daughter of Mr. Kenneth Rea.

Miss Dorothy Rice, daughter of Mrs. Arthur L. Dawe.

Miss Jean Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Ritchie, who, with their family, recently came from Three Rivers to Montreal, where they have taken up residence at the Ritz-Carlton for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie are entertaining for their daughter at a dance Friday evening, November 20, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Cecile Robichon, daughter of Mrs. X. A. Robichon.

Miss Christine Ross, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Ross.

Miss Jane Russell, daughter of



MISS DOROTHEA CAMPBELL, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Campbell, of Toronto. Photo by Lenore, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair Russel, who will entertain for their daughter at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, Friday evening, November 13.

Miss Elizabeth Schwob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Schwob, of Lachine.

Miss Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sharp.

Miss Mary Sims, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross H. Sims.

Miss Mariota Spielman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Spielman, and granddaughter of the late Sir Isadore Spielman, K.C.M.G., and the late Lady Spielman, of London, England.

Miss Spielman recently returned to Montreal after spending the summer visiting in England.

Miss Jacqueline Tetrault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tetrault.

Miss Joan Tooke, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Tooke.

Miss Vera Trefry, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Trefry, who are entertaining a party of young people in honor of their daughter at the dance being given by the Wolfe and Montclair Chapter, I.O.D.E., Friday

evening, October 30, at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Miss Françoise Trudeau, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hector Trudeau, and Miss Madeleine Trudeau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Trudeau, whose mothers are entertaining for them at a tea-dance, Saturday, November 7, in the Blue Room of the Windsor Hotel.

Miss Betty Usher Jones, daughter of Mrs. A. Usher Jones.

Miss Diana Walker, daughter of Mrs. Herbert F. Walker.

Miss Josette Vaillancourt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Vaillancourt.

Miss Shirley Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Earle Walker.

Miss Joan Wickham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wickham.

Miss Pamela Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Wilson, and granddaughter of Major-General E. W. Wilson, C.M.G. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are having a dance in honor of their daughter at the Ritz-Carlton, Friday evening, November 27.

Miss Joyce Wynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy M. Wynn.

Thanks to Elizabeth Arden



You Can
Look Like
a Deb
throughout
the years

Beautiful skins and radiant lovely looks are not reserved for Deb's alone! With the right kind of treatment and effort you can be as charming and lovely as the women you envy.

Make an appointment at the Elizabeth Arden Salon for a "Debutante Treatment"—an utterly delightful face treatment that takes only thirty minutes to enjoy... and costs but \$2.50!

Deep satisfying cleansing... fresh cooling tonic... skilled uplift patting of tired sagging muscles. And with it all an irresistible make-up applied with a thoughtful eye to your costume. You will be radiant with the Arden Look!

The Toronto Salon is at the Robert Simpson Company Limited Store. For an appointment please phone Adelaide 8711, Local 294 and 295.

Elizabeth Arden

New York
Paris

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Toronto Salon
and
Consultation Room

Simpson's

TRAVELERS

MRS. Charles H. A. Armstrong, President of the Junior League, entertained at tea the afternoon of Tuesday, October 6, in the League club rooms at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, for the provisional members.

The guests included Mrs. Archibald A. M. Brown, Miss Barbara Allan Brown, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Priscilla Band, Miss Mary Frances Beaudry, Miss Dorothy Baines, Miss Cynthia Coppin, Miss Virginia Copping, Miss Deborah Coulson, Miss Margaret Campbell, Mrs. Murray Giesau, Miss Margery Gibson, Mrs. B. M. Oser, Miss Jane Palmer, Mrs. Donald Rogers.

Mrs. Stephen Grey poured tea.

(See Also Page 25)

TO DEBUTANTES WHO ARE PLANNING TO ENTERTAIN

HUNT'S CATERING DEPARTMENT
offers an unusual and personal service

The trend today is to view the preparation of the table with increasing interest, for it affords an incomparable opportunity to express individuality.

In the whirl and rush of Luncheons, Teas, Dinners and Dances, the "Deb" finds little time for the planning of the finer details of her entertainment.

In no better way can she be sure, than to entrust to HUNT'S CATERING DEPARTMENT the problem of creating and serving delicious foods that are different.

From dainty Fancy Sandwiches and Cakes for a Buffet Supper to the most elaborate menus, she will find HUNT'S efficient, unobtrusive service, such as would please the most discriminating guest.

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CATERING
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Telephone RA 5131 after 5.30 RA 5136
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FANCY SANDWICHES

Open, rolled and ribbon sandwiches, fancy shapes and a grand variety of fillings. 48 pieces to the dozen.

Made to Order Only

90c
THE DOZEN



MISS PAMELA WILSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Wilson, and granddaughter of Major-General F. W. Wilson, C.M.G., who will make her debut in Montreal this season. Photo by Rice.



The pleasing Grosvenor design utilizes a motif of the Adam Period. The makers of this Community Plate suggest Silvo for your silver.

SILVO

keeps your silver always new!

So gentle, so quick, so easy, Silvo encourages you to enjoy the daily use of your treasured silverware. For Silvo renews and maintains the glowing lustre—keeps each lovely piece radiant always.

Write us for free sample of

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House Furnishings Cleaned

Slip-covers, upholstery, curtains, drapes, rugs, bedspreads, comforters and many other furnishings beautifully cleaned and finished.

Enjoy the service with a reputation for quality for over 60 years.

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CLEANERS
DYERS

Parker's Dye Works Limited
791 Yonge Street
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Plant Shrubs NOW

A few examples from our catalogue. Hardy, vigorous stock with a mass of fibrous roots.

Bridal Wreath	2.50	50
Golden Bell	2.50	50
Mock Orange	2.50	50
Weigela F. Rubra	2.50	50
Hydrangea	2.50	50
Deutzia	2.50	50
Tamarix	2.50	50

For full list description and prices consult our catalogue. Copy mailed free on request.

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Head Colds, Hoar Minard's and inhaled in Chest Colds and Sore Throat. Heat then rub well into affected parts.
Real relief . . . quickly!

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT



A BLACK VELVET VIZOR HAT with double peaked crown and "glass" feather is a smart example of the new high hats. The watch in yellow gold set with rubies, and the three color gold link ring repeats the gold motif of the hat ornament.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE ARE getting pretty far away from our own *debut*—curious outmoded word, but debuts on the whole still seem to us engaging creatures. The newest continue to be a little scared and excited at big parties. Anything from a bird to a deer in a human being who is young and frightened is appealing. Our own observation suggests that the ones who look a little sulky and very, very sophisticated, are always the most successful.

We like the ones who can run a comb through their casual hairdressings, but never, never do it except in rooms designed for the purpose. We deplore the ones who mistake eccentricity for individuality in clothes or manners, who wear sandals before sixtieth year of merriment on their lower limbs.

A sympathetic pain is engendered in the back of our neck by hearing one of them talking of the floor, the music, the decorations, or how much alcohol there was around last night. A black rage rises in our heart on the belated arrival of one who has held up a whole dinner party.

Things in their hair, very tall boots by night and very flat boots by day, tightly belted tunics, absurd hats, and natural fibres made seem only to add to the charm of these curious but delightful creatures.

When one considers the matter seriously, *debutantes* are a rare survival of the era when leisure was supposed to be a common feminine attribute, and "A Successful Season" the height of any young girl's ambition.

PERHAPS you are one of those delightful people who buy presents for your *debutante* friends to mark their setting sail upon social seas. "And that \$100" as a critic said to Mr. Winterton on seeing his prize line, "into which the shade when she and civilization" (is indeed a very tall thing of \$100).

The perfect gifts for such a young person have just arrived here from Paris and London. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100.

The second ones are Parisian, and only second our work words to tell. Round and flat, and light as a feather, or they are made of a refined and porous wood left starkly natural or stained a handsome brilliant green, rust of red black. The things are exquisitely made with a wood finish that is almost silk. The middle is conventional enough with its mirror, and a ring in silver and a swan-shaped ring. The second case opening with own and previous stones (Canadian and elsewhere) on the black and that gives them their air. They run from five to fifteen dollars in the old shop.

The selected competitors are another story. Created in England by some imaginative artist, they look really like the old cream bath or porcelain encaustic affairs with delicate (and delicate) designs etched on in color. The designs are etched up and applied to metal, raised with some elegant, elegant and then smoothed, decorated and varnished. White, yellow and robin's egg blue shells are used. A white rhinestone compact with a spray of blue "Love-in-the-Mist" and a winged fairy on the flower we thought pretty nice. There are apples, blossoms and so on. A set of compact, lighter and cigarette case can be had if you are really affluent. The things sell for twelve to sixteen dollars in the same shop. Very fine and feminine.

And oh! The feather flowers from Bonbaron of London. Lovely, lovely. Enough to turn us into a girly girl without a scruple. Don't tell me you know about feather flowers, know all you want to know. You can't tell me you have seen Bonbaron's. There's a bunch of six rose and wine and purple anemones to tuck into the belt of your evening dress that would almost make you cry. They are such honey and ten dollars! And a spray of the blue and mauve and blue.

purple climatis that is rightly called Passion Flower, and a branch of peach-colored Azaleas. O, my! A deep, deep carnation, a red red rosebud on a gardenia, incredibly real, and all feathers, cost three dollars each. Grand for a tailored suit lapel. There's a wicked green orchid of the very very *romantic* type.

THE choicest assistant manager of the hosiery department in one of the big shops told us these. (We don't aspire to swapping yarns with *managers*). Both little incidents came under his own eye.

A smartly dressed woman recently stopped at one of the men's hosiery counters and asked to see white wool socks, size ten. The assistant spread the available varieties on the counter for her choice.

"Mild I suggest, Madam, that if you usually buy a ten it might be well to buy 10½ in these," he said helpfully. "White wool does shrink with the heat of the foot and in spite of the most careful laundering."

"These will do, thank you," said the customer. "The man is dead."

A LADY alone in the aisle looking fixedly at the display of eldritch stockings attracted the attention of a not-too-busy saleswoman.

"May I help you, Madam?" said the girl, leaning across the counter.

"Did I call for assistance?" asked the woman sharply.

"Er . . . no, Madam, but I . . ."

"I thought not," said the woman in a curiously relieved tone, moving on down the aisle.

WE FEEL you mustn't stop reading this without learning that you can now buy Romance, right here in Toronto.

Romance is a bracelet, and we learn, with no surprise at all, that "all the girls in New York are simply crazy about it." The salesgirl said so.

From a light gold reedored chain bracelet six neat little charms dangle prettily. The first is a tiny clock telephone, the second a box of candy, the third a ribbon tied, the fourth is a bouquet of flowers, (subtle, what?), the fifth is an engagement ring, the sixth is a wedding ring, and the sixth a dear little baby carriage.

"Romance" only costs a dollar and a half, and personally we don't see how you've got on all these years without one.

There is a brother type called the "H" bracelet alongside Romance, very, very clever. The first charm has an "H" over a "M" in red enamel, the second an "H" on a red over a "H" over a "M" in red enamel, the third an "H" over a "M" in red enamel, the fourth an "H" over a "M" in red enamel, the fifth an "H" over a "M" in red enamel, the sixth an "H" over a "M" in red enamel.

Mr. and Mrs. Napier Blakeley and their little daughter, Patricia, who have been visiting Mrs. Blakeley's parents, Col. E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., and Mrs. Worthington, in Sherbrooke, for several weeks, have left for their home in New York.

Miss Peggy Crawford has left for Montreal to resume her studies at McGill University, after spending the holidays with her parents, the Very Rev. Dean of Quebec and Mrs. A. H. Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kennedy, of Toronto, have left for The Home-Steak, Hot Springs, West Virginia, and will return by way of Washington, Atlantic City and New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. R. J. Duhaut and their family have left Winnipeg for St. John's, Que., where Lieutenant-Colonel Duhaut has been transferred in the permanent force.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross Naylor and their two daughters, who recently returned to Montreal from Rotorua, N.Z., have sailed on the Lady Rodney for Jamaica, where they will spend the winter months.

YOU COULD HAVE
KNOCKED ME DOWN WITH
A FEATHER

IMAGINE - SHE WEARS
THE SAME GIRDLE A
WHOLE WEEK! HOW
CAN SHE BE SO
CARELESS?

THAT'S WHY YOU NOTICE
PERSPIRATION ODOUR.

I'M GOING TO TELL HER
HOW EASY IT IS TO LUX
THEM EVERY DAY
OR SO

YES, LUX TAKES
AWAY PERSPIRATION
ODOUR - AND SAVES THE
ELASTICITY, TOO!

Girdles worn next the skin be-
tray perspiration odour quickly!
Avoid offending . . . Lux them
frequently.

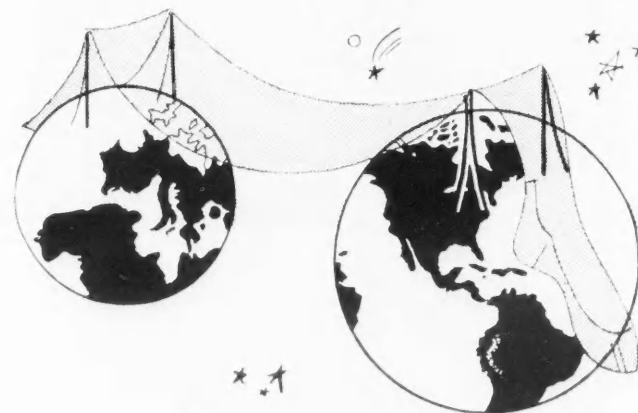
LUX REMOVES THE ODOUR,
yet saves the elasticity that
makes your girdle fit. Avoid
cake-soap rubbing and soaps with
harmful alkali. They weaken elas-
ticity. Safe in water, safe in Lux.

FOR GIRDLES

A BRIDGE OF SILK

LINKING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This morning over 1200 Sherbrooke people poured through the doors of the big Kayser plant, the home of Sherbrooke's leading industry—the largest full-fashioned hosiery mill, not only in Canada, but in the whole British Empire.



Their wages total over a million dollars a year. Their craftsmanship has made KAYSER a synonym for quality wherever the British flag flies. More than five million pairs of full-fashioned

silk hosiery, and more than a million items of gloves and underwear left Sherbrooke last year to be cherished by the women of Canada and the balance of the British Empire.

KAYSER

HOSIERY, GLOVES
UNDERWEAR

MADE IN CANADA

BE WISER — BUY KAYSER

"Bless you for that wrinkle about wrinkles, Jane Seymour!"



A girl came into my Salon last month, and told me she was worried about wrinkles.

"Surely I shouldn't have such things at my age!" she said.

"What do you do for your skin?" I asked.

As I expected, she told me she did practically nothing, except put on make-up!

I do wish girls would realise the importance of taking care of their skins young. Wrinkles so soon take hold on a dried-up, neglected skin. But with a little regular care, you can put them off indefinitely. Moreover, they don't show so much when the skin is kept nice.

"But what can I do?" asked this girl. So I told her. As she blessed me for my advice when I met her at a first-night recently, perhaps you'd like to hear it too.

Every night—and no laziness mind!—cleanse your face with my Cleansing Cream and Juniper Skin Tonic. Then put in Peach Skin Food. It contains the sunshine vitamins and there's simply nothing like it for restoring a neglected skin. On alternate nights, put in Anti-Wrinkle Cream. This nourishes the under-tissues and

gradually smoothes out the offending lines. Of course, miracles don't happen overnight. Wrinkles take time to form and will take time to go.

Every morning, splash on plenty of Juniper Skin Tonic, to liven your circulation and close the pores.

Ask for these preparations at any smart shop. And do ask for my book "Speaking Frankly." It will do so much to help you keep your skin lovely.

My preparations are just being introduced into Canada. If you have any difficulty in getting them, write to Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto. Your requirements will be mailed to you and you can pay the postman. And please tell me who is your favorite local druggist so that I may get in touch with him.

Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

***IMPORTANT—An Invitation to You

An expert sent over from my Bond Street Salon in London, England—where many of the most famous and most beautiful women of the Empire visit for regular treatment and advice—is now at my Canadian Headquarters in the Lumsden Building, Toronto. During her stay I want you to experience the deep satisfaction and real benefit that my treatment, exactly as given in my English Salon, can bring you.

Of course I offer you this introductory treatment without any charge—you will not even be asked to buy any of my preparations. In fact I want you to come with all the freedom of a privileged guest.

You will find my expert most understanding and helpful. She can tell you so much about how to make yourself lovelier for the coming season. I am sure, too, that you will find my treatment a joyous and thrilling adventure.

So don't be afraid to accept. Either write to Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto, or phone W. Verley 1286 for an appointment.

This offer is solely to introduce my preparations and beauty treatments to you. It is for the next three weeks only—October 9 to October 31. So please write or phone without delay as I am making appointments now.

For an Early Morning Headache—DO THIS



IN 2 SECONDS BY STOP WATCH
An "Aspirin" Tablet Starts to
Disintegrate and Go to Work

Drop an "Aspirin" tablet into a glass of water. By the time it hits the bottom of the glass it is disintegrating.

"Aspirin" tablets start "taking hold" of pain a few minutes after taking.

What Happens in these Glasses Happens in your Stomach

Enjoy Relief Before You've Finished Dressing

If you wake up with a headache, just do this: Try two quick-acting, quick-dissolving "ASPIRIN" tablets with a little water. Take them the moment you get up—before you start dressing.

By the time you've finished dressing, nine chances in ten, you'll feel relief coming. You'll meet the day with a clear head instead of suffering for hours.

"Aspirin" provides this quick relief because it is rated among the quickest methods for relief science

has yet discovered. And... because "ASPIRIN" tablets are ready to start working almost the instant you take them. (Note illustration.)

So, next early morning headache you have, try this way.

"Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trademark of the Bayer Company, Limited. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.



DEMAND AND GET—
ASPIRIN
Trademark Reg.

LOOK FOR THE BAYER CROSS



THREE ACCESSORIES FOR FORMAL ELEGANCE—Orchids, a cigarette case of lapis blue and ivory enamel set with diamonds and sapphires, and six-button length doe-skin gloves.

FALL FASHIONS

BY BERNICE COFFEY

NO fashion-wise debutante would be so optimistic enough to buy all the clothes she thinks she will need at the beginning of the season; if for no better reason than that she, not to mention others, will become bored to tears with a dress that has become all too familiar. And there ought to be left a sound alibi for the odd shopping session during the season, if only for the benefit of one's morale.

But it is well to begin with a plan. One of the best ways we know of going through the season with a flair, and this applies equally as well to sub-deb, young matron or dowager, as it does to debutantes, is to decide which of the season's colors do most for you physically, spiritually and mentally. Upon deciding the question, buy accessories and so on, with it in mind. It will mean that different sets of shoes, hats, handbags and gloves, won't draw the color line when you want to juggle them around a bit.

This isn't original with us. It's the creed of those women who are in the habit of achieving international reputations for good dressing. Add to this a gift for being strong-minded in the face of temptation to dally among other colors, and you have a fairly fool-proof formula for collecting a reputation for smartness of your own.

IF YOU are fed to the teeth (as we think you are) with the long fur-trimmed velvet wraps one sees everywhere, this season offers plenty of opportunities for avoiding what has threatened to become a black velvet and white uniform. Both Paris and New York have gone into feverish efforts about Schiaparelli's two evening coats. The coats are of two, one of them wine red with lapels a blaze of gold and colored embroidery, the other black with purple Cellophane lapels. A red duvetyn, also devoid of fur and cut on graceful modelled lines, is earning Viomet a lot of merited applause.

Most breath-taking of all is the Alvi evening coat with richly fitted bodice and enormously full skirt—all of heavy tapestry, the upholstery kind, covered in a large floral pattern. Not a wise purchase, however, for those who go through the season with less than two or three evening wraps. It's altogether too distinctive for constant use.

If black velvet still remains your favorite, you should investigate it in its newer versions. We saw a knee-length straight rector, on simple sports lines, that looked strikingly new for evening. The other, also short, was a very flared swaggar with stiff out-front revers faced in bounding Veres, vermeilize.

Lelong has designed a wrap that is a complete honey. The fabric is pale yellow broadcloth, long and modelled to the figure in the right places, and topped by a wide silver fox collar. And from London comes a bright Coronation red ottoman wrap fitted and flared and short.

THE elegance of lamp plus long sleeves and very tailored lines afford a very neat compromise between afternoon informality and evening swank, especially for those dates that begin around the cocktail hour and end long after the witching hour of midnight at a supper dance.

The long-sleeved, street-length lamp dress is a heaven-sent answer to the demand for a dress that is all things to all occasions.

If you want to be even more formally dressed and yet not wear an evening length skirt, you can have

another new type of dress. It is a street-length, cocktail dress of brown and gold lamé. From the waist up it might be a dinner dress with its short sleeves and medium low back. But the skirt is short enough to go under a daytime coat and so narrow that it has a slit at front covered by one long end of the sash that circles the waist.

A DEB of last season gave us this sage advice on shoes, which we herewith pass on to you with our blessing. "Go the limit on what you spend for daytime shoes. Buy the best you can get, and be a crank about getting the right fitting. Quality and fine workmanship are very important, so buy on the principle that the best is none too good if you want to be well-shod. Economize on evening slippers, if you want to or if you must, because the best of them are fit only for the discard after several nights of dancing, and quite attractive styles can be purchased very reasonably."

LACE was a smash hit at the recent fashion showings. Bouffant, filmy, cloudily black, it's a fashion that is a well-nigh unbeatable means of acquiring some pretty potent glamor. Lelong sends us one with alternating bands of purple and rose. The bare shoulders and little puff sleeves are in the manner of those your great-grandmother probably wore when she made her bow to society. Don't run away with the idea, though, that M'sieu Lelong's dress has about it anything of the "papa-potatoes-prunes-and-prism" period. It's very definitely, but what it takes to be a success in 1936.

TRIMMING of various kinds plays an important part in the fall parade of fashions. Metal appears everywhere—in dresses as clips or necklets, in rows of oddly shaped fasteners down the front of a dress, as flexible link belts, in gigantic buckles. Then there is the use of contrasting color. Wine velvet ribbon makes the most delicate edging on a wine Chantilly lace evening dress with a short jacket tied at front by bows of the ribbon. A brown net dress is bound with a fine edging of beading ribbon. Some of these give a discreet touch of color contrast as for instance, a little red piping around the neck and hem of a dark green velvet, or a narrow pleated black ribbon faced with red around the hem of a black lace dress. Gold and green interwoven braid outlines the bodice and the narrow hem of an Empire dress in dull green crepe. Other edgings are marked by self-colored fringe, or the dress material in a tiny box, pleated ruche or matching velvet bands.

The Green-Eyed Monster, looks at some of our Foremost English. Five-strand pearl necklets, the fastener centered with a large cabochon pearl in a circle of diamonds—wine velvet afternoon dress, matching hat shoes and gloves of white satin, and a subtle cape, an "oh" silver fox, lots of it—narrowly cut rector coats, very chesty and trimmed with narrow bands of lamé worn with a hat to match—dresses of slipper satin, tines of crepe satin—matched pairs of Seattle does—light blue taffeta tunic over a slightly darker velvet skirt, for evening, plus a diamond and ruby clip—tulle mantillas floating about the shoulders, or worn Eastern fashion over the head.

ARCHITECTS SHOULD WEAR SKIRTS

BY LOUIS EDEN

MR BRIAN MEREDITH'S article on architecture in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT has bolstered my courage to make a few comments from a woman's point of view. My father built two houses and I had a good deal to do with the second one; lately I have done over a house in the country after several futile attempts to get sufficient architectural co-operation to build one. May I assume then that I have enough qualification to have an opinion? So many people will not admit that women should have opinions about architecture.

When I was ready to build my house in the country, after hunting four years for a site, a young architect whom I had known as a student sought me out. He laughed at my suggestion of a flat roof, laughed because I wanted it for a sun room or a place to sit in summer. In the country verandas were the place for that, he said. Well, I notice that a prize-winning design published a short time ago in SATURDAY NIGHT has a flat roof. No, I haven't seen my

young architect since, but he has undoubtedly seen the report of the prize award. I had several other ideas which I still maintain are sensible, convenient and reasonable, but of course a woman does not know anything about what is sensible, convenient and reasonable in house architecture. She merely has to live in the house.

SO DESPAIRING of finding an architect to cooperate with a woman's ideas, I bought an old house and had it made over by a contractor. Since he has seen the result, my contractor says I have missed my vocation. If the house loans had worked the result would have been even better. But a woman in the Province of Quebec is only something to squeeze taxes from. No loans on country property, and concealed head shakings about any kind of loans to a woman!

I quite agree with Mr. Meredith that our architects do not take the fullest advantage of research when they plan houses. There are so many



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steps that could be saved, but try to find architects who will save them. They have pruned me into some of the things I did not want, with the result I did not get some of the things I most emphatically did want.

WOMEN really have some ideas worth listening to. The architect we employed for the last house we built made his first plan according to his own ideas, leaving out, of course, an upstairs veranda which in my mother's opinion at least was to have been the most important feature of the house. In fact the deciding factor in the purchase of the site had been the possibilities of the view from an upstairs veranda. The controversy with the architect over this detail was a long, sad story, ending with my mother telling him he could either put a veranda upstairs and stop talking about city houses not having such things, or he need not draw any plans at all and someone else could.

The veranda was included in the plan, and I would be afraid to say how many people envied us that very asset. The architect, moreover, sent many prospective clients to see the house, although he carefully pointed out to them that it was a freak. Our next door neighbor was a very "wank" architect whose wife in hot weather

sat in a stiff chair on the concrete walk leading to her front door. We sat upstairs overlooking a beautiful orchard, which in the course of time was replaced by nine houses and gardens, and for thirteen years my mother had her fine view. Our architect, an F.R.I.A. by the way, had to admit that we got a lot more pleasure out of our house than did, for example, the wife of his brother, architect next door, but it was obvious that he did not feel comfortable about the basis of our satisfaction being a woman's suggestion.

TRAVELERS

Major and Mrs. Clifford Stifton have returned to Toronto from Wilmington, Delaware, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlop, Jr. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery at Villa Nova, Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, for the Horse Show.

Among the Toronto guests attending the Fisher-Rose-Blackburn wedding in Ottawa were Mrs. E. A. Dunlop, Miss Jeanne Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Craig, Gen. Alexander McDonald.

St. Montagu and Lady Allan of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kennan, of Quebec, and Major and Mrs. E. W. Haldenby, of Toronto, arrived in stay at Government House, Ottawa, on Saturday, October 3.

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

HURRAH for the first sharp frost and the open season for hunting ducks and debutantes! At least we have got rid of our hay fever.

Do I hear the little ones clustered round my knee asking just what is a debutante? Tut, dears; a debutante may be any or all of many things; to her little brother she may be just a skinny girl who is perpetually late for breakfast, to her older sister she is a conceited chit with a terrible line, to her father she's an expense item tied to a wheedle, and to her mother, she's simply a major worry.

Though she invariably looks as though she lived and thrived on soda water and the odd caraway seed, the debutante is usually a young woman who knows her food. She can sass the waiter with anyone when her *tourneforts de boeuf* are overcooked or the soufflé below par, and when it comes to ordering a party head in her own home she can put the cook. It is with some such idea in mind that we tentatively present two luncheon menus that a mother needn't be actually ashamed to suggest to her debutante daughter for one of those mid-day parties that precede an afternoon's bridge or poker, a tea-dance, a cocktail party, a dinner, a ball, and a snack-at-the-bar at dawn.

In other words that break the monotony of a smart debutante's day. Feebly then, we suggest this:

OYSTER COCKTAILS

Fried chicken grill Claret Cup
Savoury Rice
Bird's egg salad
Pauze Bread
Baked Alaska
Black Coffee

And as an alternative, or possibly a successor if the first goes well, this:
Bisque of Lobster Soup
French filleted Sole
with fried bananas
White Wine Cup
Tomato Jelly Ring Salad
with cucumber balls
Meringues with Milk Chocolate Sauce
Mints Coffee

OYSTER cocktails need three or four fat oysters in each cocktail glass, squeeze lemon juice on them, and a drop or two of tabasco and a spoonful of Heinz tomato chutney.

Cut up a roasting chicken into ten pieces (2 drumsticks, 2 wings, each side of the breast divided into 2, and the 2 second joints, the wishbone and the 2 "oyster-bits" must be missed but we won't count 'em). Dip each bit in milk and then in flour highly seasoned with salt, pepper and dry mustard. Fry in hot dripping till golden brown. Split and fry lamb's kidneys and small sausages. Cook rice in salted water and dry in the oven. Parboil one large green sweet pepper and one little hot red one. Cook a chopped onion in butter and add one clove of garlic and 4 peeled and cut tomatoes. Then throw in the chopped pepper. Mix this with rice in the centre of a big platter and displace the chicken, kidneys, and sausages around it with sprigs of cress or parsley between.

Bird's egg salad is one of those foolish tricky ones. Color white cream cheese with a drop or two of green vegetable coloring. Roll into robin's egg shapes and fleck with black pepper and paprika. Place on cabbage-lettuce leaves dipped in French dressing and arranged like little nests on the plate. (Cries of "O how cute!")

Pauze bread is simply a thin white buttered bread sprinkled with grated cheese and kept in the oven till a light brown. Really an arty melba toast.

On an oblong breadboard set a thin layer of split sponge cake and on it a big brick of white ice-cream. Have a meringue made of three egg whites and ½ a cup of fruit sugar, beaten very stiff, flavor it with almond essence. "Ice" the brick of ice cream with the meringue, carrying it right down on the cake. Put the whole thing in a hot oven for three or four minutes, when it will be lightly browned and ready to serve. No, the ice cream won't have melted.

BISQUE of Lobster Soup should be made with fresh lobster, but when I make it, it isn't. Tinned lobster is very good for soup.

Simmer a tin of broken-up lobster in one cup each of white wine and water with salt, pepper, a bouquet of herbs, and a chopped onion. Put one cup of cooked rice through a sieve and add to the above. Beat up the yolk of an egg, add some thick cream to it and a little butter and beat it all together and place in the bottom of a soup tureen (they're getting awful smart again, did you know?). Pour the soup, which must not be boiling, gently into the tureen stirring all the time. Serve at once.

Sole, or Turbot which keeps delightfully firm and white, is very good

thus. Place the raw fillets in a buttered fireproof dish with salt and pepper. Add a glass of white wine, Chablis or Moselle. Slice some small mushrooms and a little onion on the fish, then add another glass of wine and bits of butter. Cover and cook for 20 to 30 minutes in a steady roasting oven. Peel and cut bananas lengthwise, let them stand half an hour sprinkled with lemon juice, then fry in butter and serve with the fish.

A tomato jelly is made with highly seasoned tomato juice to which you add gelatine softened in cold water, heating it all till the gelatine is melted, then pour it into a ring mould. Remember the seasoning must be pungent, cold food needs more than hot. When this is turned out on a platter and surrounded with water cress you must fill the centre with little cucumber balls cut with one of those simple little tools you can buy at Woolworth's. Serve French Dressing separately.

Meringues can be bought, but are really things to make at home. You have to beat them a long time, apart from that the only trick is in the cooking. To the whites of 4 eggs add gradually 8 oz. (1 cup) Castor or fruit sugar. Beat till very smooth. Put an oiled paper on your cookie sheet and drop the meringues in table-spoonfuls on the paper. Bake slowly in a rather cool oven till crisp and nicely risen. Slip them off the paper with a knife, turn them upside down and return to the oven to dry. They should be half egg-shaped when ready to pile on your dish. Now melt a large cake (15c., 1 pay) of milk chocolate over the fire and add ½ a cup of sugar and ½ a cup of milk. Boil together for 15 minutes, cool, pour over the meringues and sprinkle generously with blanched and split almonds. This is a deadly rich sweet that reckless people always adore. A girl with the strength of mind to "come out" these days is probably also reckless.

One supposes the creatures will want something to drink. That it should be mild all we aged ones are sure to agree.

Claret cup requires 1 bottle of Claret, ½ a wineglass of brandy (or 1 glass of Sherry), 1½ dessertspoons of sugar. Mix well till the sugar is dissolved. Add slices of lemon and cucumber and some sprigs of borage if you can get them, and at the last minute pour in 2 bottles of soda water.

For White Wine cup use an expensive Hock, Moselle or Chablis—one bottle of any—1 glass of Curacao, ½ a glass of brandy, 1 dessertspoon of powdered sugar, a few slices of orange and lemons and some cherries. Add to this 2 bottles of soda water.

And am I ever glad all my fourteen dear little ones are boys?

CANADIANS AT SALZBURG

BY NORAH DREWETT DE KRESZ

THERE is no doubt any more that Salzburg is the pivot of music-loving Canadians abroad... just as it is the Mecca of opera-going Europeans. It certainly made me home-sick for many more old friends... those days we all congregated in Madam Emmy Heim's garden... or up in our little studio on the Kapuzinerberg. Eva Baird from Victoria, delighting us with Hugo Wolf songs... Margaret Wilson from Saskatoon rehearsing a Beethoven sonata with Lois Baker from Kingston... and as listeners, Margaret Bowditch of Windsor, Allison Grant, Miss Curry, Alta Lind Cook, all of Toronto... two more from our home city adding to our improvised program, Mrs. Joy Kennedy with a lovely old German song, and Mrs. Guy Hume with a couple of Brahms... to close it all, my husband and I playing a sonata by Debussy.

Salzburg is not only crowded with London, New York, Paris, Rome and Canada, but there are more celebrities on every square foot than anywhere else in August. Did we not see Dr. Edward Johnson at the opera... chatting with Grace Moore in the interval... and telling everyone how enchanted he was with the singing of Charles Kullmann, this year's Walter Stolzinger in *Die Meistersinger*? However, two of the celebrities put all others in the shade. What did it matter that the Crown Prince of Italy was there in full regalia... most officially present at plays and opera for two days... when it was known that King Edward VIII. had been there for two and a half hours one Sunday morning... just pottering about, most unofficially, with his friends... going to the Café Bazaar for a cocktail... visiting the castle and the *Paust* "mise-en-scène"... going into St. Peter's Church... all between two trains. That was it!



CANADIANS AT SALZBURG. The studio of Geza and Norah de Kresz and the garden of Madam Emmy Heim were the rallying points for Canadians studying in Salzburg, Austria, or merely enjoying the music festival. In the photograph, taken in Mme. Heim's garden, those standing are, from left to right, Miss Lois Baker, Kingston, Mrs. Guy Hume, Toronto, Geza de Kresz, Miss Margaret Wilson, Saskatoon, Miss Aileen Patterson, New York, and Mrs. Joy Kennedy, Toronto; those seated are Mme. de Kresz, Miss Heim, Miss Alta Lind Cook, Toronto, and the English writer, Miss Levetus.



FURNITURE OF MAPLE in modern design is an interesting feature of this dining space in an apartment living room. The walls are done in tones of fawn, white and brown, and the floor is covered in a new twisted yarn broadloom of deep brown. Soft emerald-green bands the white draperies horizontally, and the same green lines the built-in corner cupboards.

—Courtesy, The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

"clou" of the season assuredly.

Then there was the appearance of Marlene Dietrich... there she sat in the Café Bazaar... in peasant costume... literally mobbed by camera fiends... and when she went shopping, police had to guard the entrances of the stores! Quite by chance at the exquisite village of Halstadt... amidst nine seventeenth century surroundings, did she pass us with her trail of followers.

Not only in Salzburg but in Munich where we went to fill a radio engagement we encountered Toronto friends. At the splendid *Meistersinger*

performance... when the voice of Torsten Ralf, a Scandinavian, gave new beauty to the part of Walter... we chanced happily on Professor Hoff... and the Fuchs of the North German Lloyd Richmond Street office! Next day, at a bookstore, Professor Lanza came in... and later when Mrs. Harold Towell and her four sons.

What about the performances at Salzburg, you will say... are they really so different as to warrant all the excitement? Is there not a little snobbish or affectation about the Toscanini craze? Well, I do not think so. He certainly is the wizard



Quality has always been the finest... and the price fair

who has made in his baton... and in his fingertips. The *Salada* performance is the most delightfully perfect thing of its kind... the Vorspiel to the *Meistersinger*... the Leonore overture to the third act of *Elektra*... the tonal beauty of Brahms' *Requiem*... all those were never-to-be-forgotten moments... and one must remember that he is a man past middle-age. I feel after every time I hear Toscanini that I am grateful to life... what can one say more?

Being very fond of *opera comique* at its best, I enjoyed the charming *Comedie* by Grace Wolf... with Bruno Walter conducting... although the utterly Spanish text and scenery

... brought an emotion long forgotten by Wolf. Another quite exciting event was the *Schizur* debut of Arthur Batizinski... the premiere of Toscanini... who will take over many New York Philharmonic concerts. He chose the Shostakovich First Symphony and Stravinsky's *Firebird*... so we could not judge his rendering of the classics... but in the months he made a most favorable impression. Just to close on a Canadian note... I must not forget to mention the recital at the Wieneraal of Margaret Wilson and Lois Baker... who studied with us this summer. They had a very fine press

Star Course

Gourmet soups, once served only in the haunts of epicures, now easily procured, says House of Heinz, maker of famous 57 Varieties.



AROUND certain famous dishes has grown a romantic tradition, an aura of epicurean nostalgia which—as the years go on—becomes as much a part of their distinctive flavour as any of the ingredients that go into their making.

Where did you first taste real French onion soup? Was it in Paris, perhaps after that time at Zelli's when you decorated the walls—the night the crowd went down to see the markets at dawn? Remember how the vegetables were all scrubbed clean and shining... arranged like a picture... pyramids of carrots as high as your head? Remember the cobbled streets and two-wheeled carts... and across the way... L'Escargot... hole-in-the-wall... a steam with onion soup that took all the gray chill off the morning.

Or perhaps it was the chef at the Club or in a noted restaurant who introduced you to the glories of onion soup.

Up to now, addicts of this delicacy have not found it easy to procure in Canada. There is art in the making of it, for sautéed onions and rich brown stock must be used in the right proportions. The soup cannot be thick and yet it must have body.

No wonder the House of Heinz announces with pride that a true onion soup is available under the famous Heinz label.

To devotees of fine eating and to onion soup enthusiasts, Heinz onion soup is recommended without cavil or reservation. It is the real thing—made by a master chef according to a treasured French recipe.

There are, in all, fifteen Heinz home-style soups—a gourmet galaxy if ever there were one—the Delectable Fifteen of Soupdom.

Among them are many man favourites. Heinz brothly chicken soup with noodles; a brawny Scotch barley broth of the Highlands; Heinz portly bean soup cooked with Virginia ham; many a fine cream soup—cream of mushroom, celery, green pea and tomato.

A preface to fine meals—or as meals in themselves—the fifteen home-style Canadian-made soups of Heinz are held in highest esteem by those who appreciate the hearty principles as well as the subtler nuances of eating.

For a pre-prandial appetizer de luxe let us suggest Heinz Tomato Juice... the juice of vine ripened selected tomatoes with nothing added save a pinch of salt.

For the "dinner in style" let us suggest a really delectable oddity—tomato juice frappé. So contrived—add a large spoon of grated onion, four stalks grated celery, little salt and 2 tablespoons sugar to one pint Heinz tomato juice. Let stand 15 minutes. Strain and freeze in the refrigerator to the consistency of frappé—stirring it up now and then. Serve in cocktail glasses with coddles of water cress. Heinz Tomato Juice comes in bottles and tins.

The famous label of the 57 Varieties adds élat to a pantry shelf.



ONION SOUP LEADS

When Men of Distinction meet to eat, onion soup leads. Outside of a few smart restaurants and clubs, it has never been easy to procure really good onion soup in Canada. Now it can be served—even at home. The House of Heinz makes onion soup which connoisseurs acclaim as perfect. Reason: It's prepared by a master chef according to a famous French recipe.



JUST A SNACK AT MIDNIGHT

Gastronomic delight in the offing—a crusty loaf, Heinz onion soup, with grated cheese and the same earthen casserole they use in France. Pour the soup over slabs of toast—sprinkle with cheese and set casserole under the broiler till the cheese browns and bubbles. Provençal like this brings back again—fun and Paris—and the young joy of eating.

RHEUMATISM SPREAD TO ALL HER JOINTS

Obtained Relief by Using
Kruschen Salts

Here is a sad story of suffering, but it has a happy ending. This woman was attacked by severe rheumatism which spread to all her joints. But Kruschen brought relief as she describes below:

"I feel it my duty to tell you how Kruschen Salts brought me relief from a severe attack of rheumatism. I had rheumatism in my legs and knees, later spreading to every joint in my body. This lasted over a period of 13 weeks. I was then ordered to bed with acute rheumatism. I was recommended to try Kruschen and before finishing the second bottle I was able to perform my normal duties." (Mrs. I. D.)

Rheumatism conditions are frequently due to an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid. Other ingredients in these Salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved uric acid through the natural channels.



IN BEAUTIFUL VIENNA. The famous Schonbrunn Palace, standing on the outskirts of the city and surrounded by magnificent gardens. It was formerly used as a summer residence by the Imperial family. —Photo courtesy Austrian Tourist Information Office.

—Ports of Call

VIENNA: CITY OF CHARM

IT IS over two thousand years since an urban settlement was founded on the territory which today is covered by Vienna. The small Roman military camp Vindobona developed into the modern metropolis, with her enormous municipal area of 275 square kilometers, and second only to London in the number of the beauties of the town and its surroundings, particularly abundant and varied its sights and amusements. In Spring a fascinating sea of blossoms is waving in the Wachau, the valley of the Danube, west of Vienna, and on the slopes of the hills which are crowned by old castles and mighty abbeys; May is the time of exultant enjoyment, when the town shines forth in the magnificence of her gardens and radiates in new splendor, as well as the surroundings (Wiener Wald, Baden, Semmering). Famous are the Vienna races and other sporting events.

In Autumn the nearest neighborhoods to the city travel to the numerous small taverns, which resound with songs and merry laughter. In Winter the town offers the most selected enjoyments, and the best art in the world. An evening at the

VIENNA is the Paris where German is spoken. Here the ancient cavalier, spotlessly attired in the latest fashion, still kisses instead of shakes the woman's hand, and maids make courtesy to mistresses, whose hands are also kissed, just as in some light opera setting. It is easy to fall in love in Vienna, for its graciousness detains and holds one in luxurious indulgence. The wit has expressed it thus:

They say about Vienna, Austria, You come for a month and stay for a year; You never do know When you will go. You only know that you are here.

The joy of Vienna is not just an upstart pleasure but is built on a past which makes it the more fascinating. One's mind leaps back several centuries to a pious Roman emperor, the great Marcus Aurelius, who left the world his incomparable "Meditations." His last military campaign was against the Marcomanni, and it was at Vienna or Vindobona, as it was called in 189 A.D., that he died.

This memory gives one just the mood needful for a true appreciation of the serious background which is never absent from this gayest of

Hapsburgs; the museums of the beautiful Summer palace at Schonbrunn, built mainly by Maria Theresa — you must refer to guide books. Though these are things sightseers love, here there is only need to mention them, for Vienna, the true Vienna, like Austria, as a whole, is more than a place, far more than a museum of architecture — it is a fascinating personality of the greatest charm.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cruikshank, of Ottawa, who were in Montreal for the marriage of Mrs. Cruikshank's sister, Miss Eleanor Main, and Mr. Donald Gatehouse, which took place September 30, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blair Gordon.

Mrs. H. Osler, of Cannes, France, is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Fleming, at Ottawa.

Mrs. H. H. Love, Miss Willo Love and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan were recent guests at the St. Regis Hotel, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, who have been in Ottawa, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Dexter, have returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Stafford Talbot, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. David Morrice, of Montreal, for the past six months, has left by the Montclair for her home in London.

Mrs. J. A. Mann and her niece, Miss Jean Wylie, of Ardrossan, Scotland, have returned to Montreal from Quebec, where they were entertained at Government House. They also attended the dinner at the Royal Quebec Golf Club given by Mr. and Mrs. St. Laurent in honor of Lord and Lady Thackeray.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKay, of Montreal and Rousesay, N.B., are expected home next month from England and the Continent, where they have spent the past two months. They have recently been the guests of the Burgomaster of Swegedien and Mrs. Leon Bekker, near Brussels.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart have returned to Ottawa from their summer home at Kingsmere.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hughes Fortier and their family are in Quebec after spending the summer at Loretteville.

Mrs. William Hendrie, who has been in London, England, for several months, is returning home late in October.

Mrs. W. S. Arnold is leaving Winnipeg shortly to spend the winter in California. Later she will join her son in Toronto, where they will take up residence.

Mrs. Arthur Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, spent a recent week-end in Winnipeg, when she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mather.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coleman, of Ottawa, are in Winnipeg, where they are guests of Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Robson.

Mr. and Mrs. David Shepard have left Winnipeg for New York, and will go on to Virginia, before returning home. Miss Helen Clare Shepard has also left Winnipeg to spend the winter in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. John David Eaton, of Toronto, are in Winnipeg, where Mr. Eaton is taking part in the duck shooting.



CULTURAL CENTRE. A portion of the internationally-known Imperial Museum of Fine Arts and Natural History in Vienna, with the Maria-Theresen statue in front. —Photo courtesy Austrian Tourist Information Office.

Vienna Opera leaves a lasting impression. The stage has been most prominent for 250 years. Numerous private theatres and music halls, both comely and dramatic, and instructive and amusing festivals are prepared in such abundance that every taste is satisfied. In the afternoon you can ski on the Raxplaton (6,580 feet), the same evening admire the smartness of the metropolis of two millions. Whoever looks for quiet and total rest, be it summer or winter, can choose amongst the many charming places in the environs of Vienna, where he may find recreation at reasonable prices, in all altitudes, from hilly country to high mountains. Every stranger who visits this country parts with the longing to return as soon as possible.

SCORES of Europe's children spread S café tables on their boulevards, pour cascades of wine while music and dancing lure the imagination to beauty, but when one hires a taxi in Vienna for one's girl friend, and in Vienna there are no parties without girl friends, a handsome passerby is as likely as not to throw a flower dextrously into her lap.

Sometimes a note will be attached to the stem, and though it is only a billet doux advertising the attractions of some nearby wine garden, it makes the stranger feel that the new world has not yet learned all the beautiful scheme of publicity. The Viennese say it with real flowers.

The lazy charm and carelessness of pleasure in the city is undeniable. It is "Gemutlichkeit," that untranslatable word which means easy goingness, lightness of spirit, carefreeness, heartiness, and let it be said, beautiful laziness, and then something more, for which the phlegmatic English language has invented no word. The only period in English history which approximated the spirit of Vienna was the Restoration period under Charles II. In Vienna you see this spirit in the eyes, feel it in the words of passersby and glimpse it even in the Paris-like nerve and quickness of the taxis.

European cities. The beautiful blue Danube, whose turquoise and crested waves have sent hearts afloat in a million dances a year, was then the bulwark of Rome against barbarian tribes; a thousand years later it made a path for the Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land.

IF YOU wish to know something of the Ringstrasse, the three-mile boulevard magnificent on the site of the ramparts of the old city, you must refer to the guide books, which will have much to say of its fine array of renaissance houses, monuments and gardens. If you wish to know something about the great buildings of Vienna, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, with its statues, altars, tombs and woodcarving; the new Town Hall or Rathaus, an imposing 19th century structure; the Hofburg, or Imperial palace, which was the residence of the



FORMAL GARDENS and its impressive gateway make the Belvedere Palace, built in 1717, one of the showplaces of the Imperial city of Vienna. —Photo courtesy Austrian Tourist Information Office.



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OCT. 31
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MISS JANE WILSON, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, of Toronto. Photo by J. Kennedy.

SOCIAL WORLD

MARRIAGES

CINCINNATI

Carmichael Allen—On September 26, Mr. Hugh G. Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham Carmichael, of Cincinnati, and great-nephew of the Right Reverend James Carmichael, late Bishop of Montreal, and Miss Mary Morris Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marston Allen.

HAMILTON

Lock Callahan—On October 3, Mr. Thomas John Lock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lock, and Miss Eleanor Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Callahan.

MONTREAL

Gatchouse Main—On September 30, Mr. Donald Edgar Gatchouse, son of the late Mr. J. Edgar Gatchouse and Mrs. Gatchouse, and Miss Eleanor Norma Main, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Main.

Chapman Jamieson—On October 2, Mr. Cyril Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dowsett Chapman, of Croydon, England, and Miss Jean Helen Jamieson, daughter of the late Mr. Walter L. Jamieson, and Mrs. Jamieson.

OTTAWA

Fisher-Rowe Blackburn—On October 1, Mr. David Fisher-Rowe, son of Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Fisher-Rowe, of Surrey, England, and Miss Lorna Blackburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Blackburn.

Luxenberg Freeman—On September 26, Mr. Benjamin Luxenberg, K.C., of Toronto, son of the late Mr. Morris Bayre Luxenberg and Mrs. Luxenberg, and Miss Queen Esther Freeman, daughter of Mr. Archibald Jacob Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, O.B.E.

TORONTO

Willoughby Gooderham—On October 3, Mr. John Wellington Willoughby, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Willoughby, and Miss Arnold Gooderham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Gooderham.

Eby Mara—On October 3, Mr. Blair Stuart Eby, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival Eby, and Miss Lorna Lee Mara, daughter of the late Mr. W. Harold Mara and Mrs. Mara.

VANCOUVER

Roberts Davis—On September 23, Mr. John Powell Roberts, son of Mr. John Powell Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Shannon Davis, daughter of the American Consul-General and Mrs. John Ker Davis.

TRAVELERS

Among the out-of-town guests at the Willoughby-Gooderham wedding which took place October 3, at Toronto, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ayres, Niagara Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coy, Miss Marjorie Jean Morton, of Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Sam S. Willoughby, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Kenneth De Sola Joseph, who has been touring in Europe, spending some time in Vienna, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, will return to Toronto the beginning of November. While in Paris she was the guest of Captain and Madame Rene Didier.

Miss Kathleen Black, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. Edward Smart, at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vehslage are in Toronto, the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Gordon Shaver. Mrs. Hugh Park, of Cobalt, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Shaver.

Mrs. J. L. Agnew has returned to Toronto from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Drysdale, whose marriage took place in St. Andrews, Scotland, on September 12, arrived in Montreal recently by the Duchess of Richmond, and have taken up their residence there. Mrs. Drysdale was formerly Miss Aileen Crawford, of St. Andrews.

Mrs. Anson McKim, of Montreal, who spent the summer at her cottage in Kennebunkport, Maine, is now visiting her cousin, Mrs. Walter Fogg, in Portland, Maine.

Mrs. George Fulford, of Brockville, and her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hardy, and Miss Dorothy Hardy, are at present in Suva, Fiji Islands, en route to Melbourne, Australia, where they will be the guests of Lady Fraser, formerly Miss Mary McNamara, of Brockville.



MISS RUTH WILSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, of Toronto, who is coming out this year. Photo by J. Kennedy.



SWEET SLUMBERS little baby your choice knows from Birks Ellis Ryrie. The young man of your choice knows as well as you do that there's extra beauty extra brilliance in Birks Ellis Ryrie diamonds. But for this Faultless Quality there is nothing extra to pay—three-stone Engagement Rings of exclusive design are as low as \$100.

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NEIGHBORS

BY ELIZABETH CHURCH

EARLY in the summer a letter, bearing the one-time familiar postmark of Ste. Anne des Ormes, reached me. Wondering who could write from my beloved Eastern Townships, I opened the envelope slowly.

At first I did not know the man—Georges Gauthier—but in a moment it all came back to me, and the farmer, who had cut down trees in the forest for the firm of which my father was head, stood before me. He said that having learned that I wished to spend the summer near my old home, he wrote to offer me the use of a new house which his son had recently built within the boundaries of the old farm.

Two or three letters passed. Then one fine Saturday afternoon we

found ourselves at the end of our motor journey, driving through the clover-scented meadow towards the quiet empty house which was to be our home for the summer.

Far away on the south side of the farm rose signs of life—the blue smoke from the chimneys of the stone dwelling of M'sieur Gauthier, and still further away, the faint swishing of mowing machines broke the silence as we mounted the steps and turned the key of the untenanted house.

We entered a large front room. The plaster showed white and new. The hardwood floors were clean, only little heaps of sawdust in the corners showed that no woman's hand had done the sweeping. As we walked up the stairs and passed from room to room, my wonder about the house grew, for it seemed as if an unseen companion walked with us, asking our approval of the many homelike touches planned for a woman's comfort.

On the back stairs, I exclaimed: "Look at this lowest step! It opens up! It has been made for shoe-blackening, near the kitchen door, to save tracking in mud. Look at these shelves lined with tin for the lamps, and they are already filled with oil. And this flour barrel swings out so easily! The kindling is laid for a fire in this bright new stove! A woman must have planned it all!"

A FIRM knock sounded at the door. "That must be M'sieur Gauthier! Now he will tell us all about the house."

A small, bare-footed, freckle-faced boy looked shyly up.

"Madame, voulez-vous des framboises?" He uncovered the scarlet fruit under the fresh green leaves, and changed from his native French, to excellent English. "Will you buy my berries, fifteen cents for each pail?"

Quickly he turned the berries into the tureen I brought him, and willingly answered my question about his name.

"Napoleon Henri Bilodeau, madame."

"And where do you live?"

"We are neighbors of M'sieur Gauthier." He pointed over his shoulder. "Our farm is the next on the left."

"Did you pick these berries alone, or have you brothers and sisters to help you?"

Putting down his pails, he counted on his fingers and spoke the names aloud: "Ferdinand, Maurice, Joseph, Georges, René. Five, madame, and three are dead."

"Then there were eight boys in your family. And have you sisters, too?"

Again he made out his list on his fingers and spoke the names aloud: "Marthe, Marie, Rosalie and two are dead."

"Are you the youngest of your family?"

"But no, madame, I myself have nine years, and two of my sisters are younger."

"And what will you boys all do, when you grow up to be men?"

"Ferdinand, Maurice and Joseph will work on the land. My vocation will be that of a father." The nine-year-old spoke proudly. "No . . . no, that is I wish to say that I will be a priest. I shall go to the school in the village for four years. Then I shall go to the college in the city. But it will cost very much money. My brothers will help me to earn it, and my uncle also—my uncle Napoleon, whose name I have. This money," he held up the thirty cents he had earned by selling me the berries, "will be put in the box for my lessons."

Then in answer to my question, he said: "Yes, I shall come tomorrow to bring you some currants and some gooseberries. Au revoir, madame, au revoir."

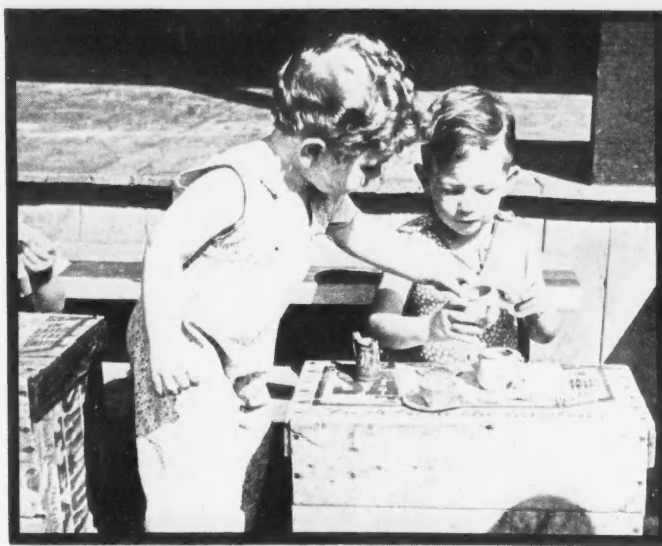
Swinging his pails, he ran down the pasture lane and was soon out of sight.

A CROSS the great meadow the slight, bent figure of M'sieur Gauthier trudged steadily. I hurried to meet him at the gateway.

"Bienvenue, madame. How you are welcome this day!" The black straw hat on the back of his head was swept with a flourish to the ground, and his humorous, clean-shaven face was wreathed in smiles as he said again: "How good it is to see you this day."

We drew our rocking chairs to the shady corner of the verandah and talked of many things, of the neighbors who owned the farms near by, of the lands which had changed hands since I had known the countryside, and lastly of my father.

"Votre père était un bon ami, madame," he said. "I worked for him many years on this land, cutting down the trees. Is it not a fine farm now? Do you remember driving



INFORMAL TEA at the Creche, 374 Victoria St., Toronto, one of the many enterprises of the Federation For Community Service.

—Photo by "Jay".

here with him—une petite fille, tête rouge—une snowy day before Christmas? Bien! His pair of bay horses were so fine! He drove into camp with a great parcel in the back of the sleigh. He called out: "A Merry Christmas! A Christmas box on every one of you! Men who work as hard as you do, deserve a good Christmas! And before we could open the parcel he had driven away. There were four coats of racoon in that grand bundle. One for Jacques Desjardins, one for Félix Fréchette, one for Rémi Demers, and one for me. Were we not the proud men? This Christmas my Pierre bought himself a new coat of racoon, and I told him the story of the day you came to our camp in the woods, and of your father driving in where this meadow is today. It will not be long now! Many changes in these thirty years! Your father had seventy years when he left us, and I myself now count seventy years. It will not be long until I go to . . . see my Pierre. . ."

THERE was silence for a little as he looked across the broad fields he had cleared of forest trees.

Then he said: "I wrote to you because I could not bear to see this house empty. You remember my children, do you not? Gaspard, who went to work in the mill at Lowell? And Marthe, who works with her mother, has never married, but she cannot come to this house, but I come every day for I know I am near him when I come here. Yes, he built this house for his bride. They were to be married in the June which has just passed. She had nineteen years and Pierre had twenty-two. He had bought a grand new car for his wedding, and the first Sunday he drove it, he went over to take Jeanne's family to mass. We had already started with our horse, and I can see him yet, waving to us because he was so proud of his grand car."

He leaned forward to smell the sweet peas which thrust their perfume through the railings.

"He sowed these flowers for Jeanne and she has never seen them. Like my wife and Marthe, she feels that she cannot come to this house, but I come every day for I know I am near him when I come here. Yes, he built this house for his bride. They were to be married in the June which has just passed. She had nineteen years and Pierre had twenty-two. He had bought a grand new car for his wedding, and the first Sunday he drove it, he went over to take Jeanne's family to mass. We had already started with our horse, and I can see him yet, waving to us because he was so proud of his grand car."

His blue eyes followed the driveway towards the railway track and beyond it to a small white house. "You remember, do you not, that Jeanne's home was on the other side of the track, past the rock cut? The morning express comes like lightning on the down grade, and it cannot be seen until it is too late. Jeanne ran to open the gate as always. My Pierre, the last she saw . . . Pierre was trying to open the door of that new car. . . We do not know the reasons of le Bon Dieu . . . but we have not long to wait—my wife and I. And you like their house? Jeanne herself put some of the shelves and planned the step on the back stairs, but since that Sunday in June she has never come here. But I like to come here, for Pierre does not wish that the house is lonely. I knew that you would understand."

A little later as the cows gathered in a black and white patch at the end of the lane, my good neighbor rose to leave.

"My work waits for me," an odd expression twinkled in his eyes. "My boys will not let me do any real farming now, only bringing home the cows in the evening. Eh, bien! We all come to that! And tomorrow you will come to see my vegetable garden? Twenty-four kinds of plants in all. Bons rêves cette nuit!"

At the gateway he turned and gave me a last salute with his black

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are the newest sports shoes for Fall and are featured in black, brown, blue, gray and green. With or without the overlapping tongue. \$8.50



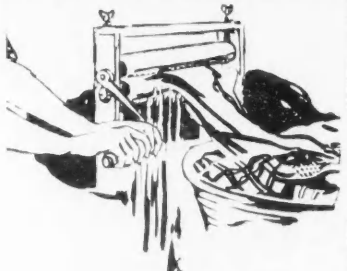
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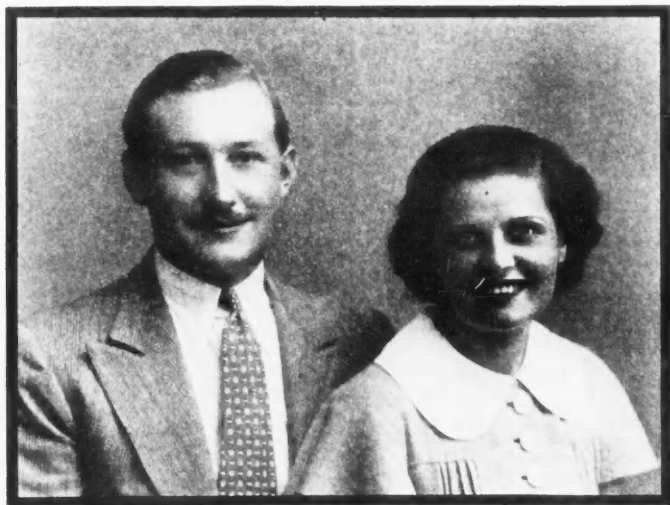
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Limited

—London Letter

SYKES' BRAIN WAVE

BY P. O'D.

Sept. 21st, 1936

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, there is something very pleasant and soothing about this business of harking back—a young bank clerk had a brain-wave. Many other young bank clerks both before and since that time have had mental urges, but this was a very special brain-wave and a very special bank clerk. As a result one of the most amazing banking institutions in the world is now celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday.

Charles Sykes, for that was his name, was a clerk in the Huddersfield Banking Company. He must have been an unusually thoughtful and sympathetic fellow—which bankers very seldom are, alas!—for he was greatly moved by the efforts of poor people to save up a little money, and by the difficulties in the way of their doing so.

For one thing, there were hardly any savings banks, and most of those few were open only for an hour or so on one day a week. Dozens of small, unimportant banks, with populations of 10,000 and more, had none at all. And there were fourteen whole countries in the same bankless condition except for such traditional depositors as old socks and teapots. In the existing savings banks the average amount of the deposits was only a little over £1. The wonder is that it was so much.

Sykes' brain-wave was to make use of the money-order branches of the Post Office for the receipt of small savings. It was not a new idea, for it had already been suggested as far back as 1897, but turned down as unworkable. Sykes, however, was a fellow of imagination and drive. He saw no reason why the plan should be unworkable, and he went on developing the idea until it was in shape to lay before the famous Secretary of the Post Office, Sir Rowland Hill.

Usually when you go to an exalted mandarin of that sort with a new idea, especially one that is really only an old discarded idea, dug out of cold storage and revived—his first impulse is to tell you that it is no good, and his second to stuff it into a pigeon-hole to moulder for another fifty years or so.

To Rowland Hill's eternal credit, he saw the possibilities of the scheme, not some of his departmental specialists to work out the details more completely, and then put the whole thing before Gladstone, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Gladstone, to his eternal credit, too, pushed the Bill through Parliament. Seventy-five years ago it received the Royal Assent. Later on Gladstone confessed that it was one of the three most important legislative achievements of his whole career.

Today there are about 10,000,000 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, each with an average account of more than £49. There are 17,000 branches, with a total staff of 3,500 employees. Every day they deal with more than 100,000 transactions. The bank's ledgers fill more than two miles of racks.

And all this because a little bank clerk in a Midland town had a good idea. No wonder that among the treasures of the Post Office one of the most cherished is an old ledger, the first ever opened by the Savings Bank. At the head of the very first account is the name of Charles Sykes, the bank clerk who worried about humble depositors, and who went and did something about it.

NOW that I have made my little speech of kindness for the week, I look eagerly around for something that I can kick off very sensibly, of course! In the end, the Law presents itself with a most engaging business. It has been playing the silly ass again, waging its

curry cuts, and lifting up its head from among the thistles to bray loudly and foolishly in the wrong place. What would the jokers do without it? But the joke is usually on the rest of us.

Do you know, friend reader, that if you were the fortunate owner of a "pub", hotel, café, or night-club in London, and you were to mix and sell a cocktail, as is not infrequently done in such places, you would be liable to a fine of £500? Unless, of course, you should have taken out a "compounding license". But you wouldn't have taken out such a license, because you wouldn't have heard of it. No one had not even the police authorities, who must be kicking themselves now at thought of all the nice fat fines they have been letting slip away from them.

The thing came out more or less by accident. An ingenious gent was had up at Birmingham for distilling, mixing, and selling booze, without proper licenses. The distilling and selling were obvious offences, but discussion arose over the mixing. Why should that be wrong? Learned authorities were consulted, and it turned out that it was wrong, and that you must have a special license called a "compounding" one.

Then the question arose whether or not a cocktail was to be regarded as a "compounded" drink. The answer was "in the affirmative", as the dear lady at Westminster put it. And the man who mixed and sold one was liable to a fine of £500! Thus said the Law, even though the Law itself seems to have forgotten what it said.

Hence the horror and hurry among the pub-keepers and restaurateurs of London, who are dashing wildly about getting legal advice as to just how much they are letting themselves in for every time they push a Martini or an Angel's Breath, or whatever they call the things now, across the counter. But probably it is nothing to what we poor mugs let ourselves in for when we drink them. So why worry about their troubles? But it is all rather funny.

PROBABLY the same absurd law applies to ordinary non-commercial clubs as well. It may be that some dark evening the police van will drive up to the side door, drag out the members of the House Committee, and carry them off to jail. But, in the meantime, the denizens of London's Clubland are not taking the matter very seriously to heart. Perhaps they think jail is the right place for most House Committees. Besides, they are feeling too happy and comfortable just now to worry about anything. They have been admitted again! The hospitable doors of the old familiar home-from-home are once more open.

Every year, in Clubland arrives that horrid season when clubs have to be cleaned and redecorated. And what a business they make of it! Men are fond of accusing their wives of turning the whole house upside down when they set about their annual spring cleaning. But it is nothing to the mess that any earnest House Committee can make of a club once they decide to give it a doing.

The only consolation is that it doesn't happen every year in every club. But even that is a poor sort of consolation, for, if you don't suffer from having your own club "done up", you suffer from the process in neighboring clubs, because you have to take in their members to "pig it" with you until they can get back home again.

They sprawl all over the place, monopolizing your favorite watter, your favorite chair, and the paper or magazine you want to read—or do a crossword puzzle in. And they don't even look grateful for the hospitality you extend to them, however reluctantly, but go about with the air of the lord of the manor doing a tour of inspection of the local almshouses. Snooty brutes!

But now everything is all right again. The little white notices have been taken off the doors of the clubs that were being titivated. And the temporary members have had the doors of the others politely but firmly closed on them. It was a tough time while it lasted. Some of us were reduced to such extremes of misery that we even went home and ate with our wives.

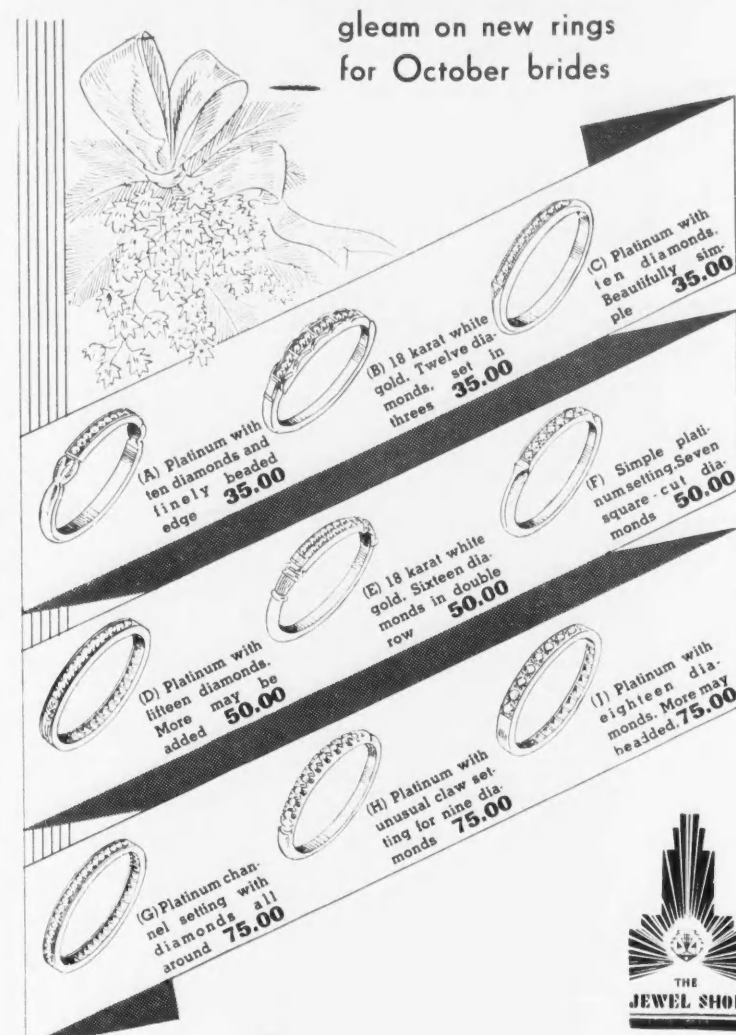
TALKING of the places where the richmen of London occasionally while away a few hours of their leisure, I see that Vine Street Police Station is about to be moved. And to Savile Row! There is really something very charming and considerate about that. Soon when young Lord Hopeful is caught trying to break a wing off the statue of Eros on Boat Race Night, and is popped into a cell to let his enthusiasm cool down a bit well, when he is bailed out next day he will be able to step right in to his tailor's and order a new creation to take the place of the one he has mugged up so badly. Nothing could be kinder.

Vine Street Station is not as other police posts. It has a cachet of a sort. To be taken to a station in Battersea, or even Kensington, is generally regarded as a stigma—unless, of course, for political reasons. But Vine Street has always been different. In fact, not to be taken to Vine Street at some time or other of a fashionable young man's career is almost a reflection on his manliness and enterprise.

Nearly all the bad bloods have sat there behind the bars, while the eminent family physician was hastily summoned to explain to the sympathetic sergeant that the roisterer was really a highly nervous subject, and that the extreme oddity of his behavior was due to a couple of aspirin he had taken the night before. The magnanimous of "bubbly" had nothing to do with it. Just nerves that's all!

DIAMONDS

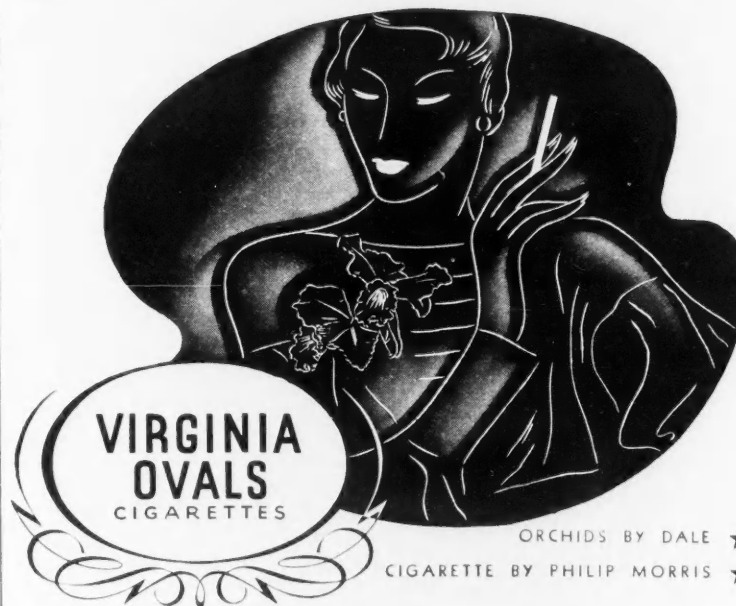
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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 10, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

TRADE GAINS IMPROVING WORLD CONDITIONS

Canada's Sharp Trade Rise—International Gains May Do Much to Promote World Peace—Solution of Raw Materials Problem Lies in Equitable Trade Conditions

BY J. ALEX. AIKIN

THE much desired economic recovery is being realized in a substantial manner and to a degree which cannot be denied. Total Canadian external trade, British and foreign, for the twelve months ending with July amounted to \$1,520,404,000, compared with \$886,985,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, an increase of more than 50 per cent. It is plain that this betterment is proceeding, seeing that exports for August amounted to \$92,559,000, a gain of 22.3 per cent., while for the five months ending with August they went to \$396,883,000 to all countries, a gain of 27.9 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1935.

But lest there should be any erroneous thought of having won back the lost estate, let it be recalled that the total Canadian external trade for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, was \$2,651,575,000. And in order that there shall be a fair estimate of relative values, let it be added that the wholesale price index for all commodities in 1929 was 95.6, the year 1926 being taken as equal to 100, with the retail price index in 1929 at 99.9. For the first half of 1936, the returns indicate the wholesale price index at 72, the retail at 80. This means that goods and services are 20 to 25 per cent. lower in price than in 1929 and, therefore, that measured by 1926 prices, the volume of trade in the past twelve months, ending with July, was one-fifth less than in the 1929 fiscal year. In other words, the trade of 1929, which appears to have been 40 per cent. greater, was in reality only 25 per cent. greater in volume. Consequently, there is yet some recovery to be made before it can be stated the lost ground has been recovered.

The fact is indisputable that Empire trade continues to be the main reliance of Canadian commerce and industry. For the five months of the current fiscal year ending with August, exports to Empire countries comprised 46.5 per cent. of total exports, the increase for the period being 32.3 per cent. over 1935. For the twelve months ending with July, Empire export trade comprised 48.4 per cent. of total exports, the increase being 27 per cent.

Here was a trade which stood up well in 1933 and 1934, increasing gradually and manifesting the qualities of stability and continuity which were so desirable at a time when international trade was

sorely affected by extreme economic nationalism. It is reasonable and inevitable that adjustments will have to be made next year, end of the five-year period, to meet conditions in the various Empire markets.

There is more in Empire trade than exchange of commodities. In this age when there is a departure from the principles and practice of free democracy by peoples formerly devoted to freedom, it is essential that the self-governing nations of the British Empire should cleave to each other and seek to promote the economic good and welfare of the imperial commonwealth. Contrary to fears and predictions,

there has been no conflict of interests which has not yielded to negotiations. Keeping first things first and second things second, it should always be in order to exercise the British faculty for compromise and a good bargain in the right spirit.

Canadian trade with the United States has been one of the most difficult phases of Canadian fiscal policy. But under President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, the situation has greatly improved. The Washington response to the Canadian low tariff policy of 1921-1930 was the Tariff Act of 1930, enacting the highest tariff schedules ever listed by

(Continued on Page 32)



IS FRANC DEVALUATION PAVING THE WAY TO PROSPERITY?

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Forest Conservation Is Not Only Good Relief Measure but Will Help to Undo Damage to Forests in Depression Years—Success of Civilian Conservation Corps in U.S.

BY OTTO SCHIERBECK

THERE is always a tendency during hard times to minimize difficulties, to preach optimism; and never has it been preached more consistently by every newspaper in the country than during the last ten years. Paper is patient, and the most willing handmaiden of the journalist is the statistician.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the index figure of employment for the year 1935 stands at 99.4 as compared to the year 1926 which for purpose of these comparisons is taken as the base, and is represented by 100. These figures have been loudly acclaimed in every newspaper of the country and held up as proof that our difficulties were nearly over. However, it must be borne in mind that considerable unemployment existed already in 1926. The index figure for 1929 is 119 with 2,989,390 wage earners. 1935 with its index figure of 99.4 had only 2,486,454 wage earners. Assuming that in 1929 there was no unemployment among the earning class, it stands to reason that in 1935 there must have been at least 502,936 unemployed wage earners.

It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a natural increase each year in the numbers of people seeking employment, which is in direct ratio to the increase in the country's population. If we estimate this increase at one-half per cent per year, there would appear to have been an increase in the population of Canada in round figures of about 750,000, which means that the number of people seeking employment has increased by 180,000 since the year 1930. According to this method of measurement, it would appear that we now have a situation something like this:

Wage earners in 1929 2,989,390
Add estimated increase in the available number of wage earners from 1930-1935 180,000

A total of 3,169,390
Deduct number of wage earners for the year 1935 2,486,454
Which leaves an estimated number of unemployed of 682,936

From figures brought before Parliament by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labor, in January, 1936, direct relief was given to 401,671 persons who were either heads of families or over sixteen years of age.

You will see from this that there is a very big dif-

*the peak year of employment

ference between the figures one arrives at in trying to get at the facts by using the available statistics and the figures quoted by the Minister of Labor, and I can but assume that in addition to the 401,671 unemployed receiving relief, we also have over 280,000 unemployed who are either receiving no relief or who are temporarily employed on public works, etc.

And yet, it is claimed that employment is back to normal, that the number of unemployed people in Canada has been reduced to half.

BE THAT as it may, it is a very grave problem and is costing the country over \$100,000,000 per year, and what is a worse feature, untold harm is being done to the morale of our young people who want work and cannot find it, and whose prolonged, enforced idleness is building up a position which is not only bad for the individual, but worse for industry and the State.

I have no definite figures indicating how great a percentage of the unemployed belong to the age-class from 18 to 25 years, but I do not believe that I am far out if I estimate that at least 200,000 of our young people today are unemployed, with no hope whatever of finding employment in the near future. These figures are staggering, and constitute to my mind Canada's most serious problem today.

The two principal interests dominating and occupying the mind of the average young man, from his eighteenth to his thirtieth year, are sex and ambi-

tion. If you take ambition—the dreams of a future, of accomplishment from our youth, what is left? With thousands of young unemployed women walking the streets in our cities, the combination has caused serious consequences. Vital statistics show a serious increase in sexual diseases.

Another phenomenon caused by unemployment is the enormous number of lurching young men seen along our public highways, or as blind passengers on our railway trains. Traveling from place to place, seeking employment or just bumbling an existence. Recent statistics show a considerable increase in juvenile prosecutions.

This serious social condition is by no means confined to Canada; it is world-wide, but until recently it has not been recognized here, whereas other countries are straining every nerve of the State to solve the problem.

I shall not go into the merits or demerits of the two great European dictators, Mussolini and Hitler, but both have tackled the question of youth, its occupation and training in a wholehearted manner. The tremendous military development taking place in the two countries, upsetting the balance of the whole world, is probably, when it comes down to final analysis, dictated at least partly by the necessity of finding employment for youth.

The President of our great neighbor to the south has tackled the question in a different manner.

(Continued on Page 29)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM OF STOCK PRICES AND OF BUSINESS HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY, 1932.

After nearly two months of hesitation the market, by a splendid swoop through its August 8th highs, has again confirmed its continued upward trend. We may now look for substantially higher prices for stocks. Quite important at the present time is the fact that the Rails most significantly have swept aside their three-year barrier of 56.53. This may well prove to be a memorable market turning point. We gave our reasons for this on August 29th. Its favorable long term implications are far-reaching.

For the benefit of those of our readers who would like us to guess at the probable top of this move, we think it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of Industrials 180, but we add a clear warning, especially to traders and speculators, that the elections on November 3rd in the U.S.A. hold possibilities of considerable market dynamite from a Short Term viewpoint. Don't forget that since March 1935 the Dow Jones Industrial Averages have nearly doubled in.

(Continued on Page 30)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
	July 8 '32	July 3 '32	July 8 '32	July 3 '32
A—Bull Market started	Oct. 5 '36	172.83	Oct. 5 '36	58.20
B—Closing Prices				



THE consensus of responsible financial and business opinion regarding the franc and guilder devaluation seems to be that it definitely strengthens the fundamentals of recovery and improves the long-term investment outlook, also that any short-term adverse influences will be effectively offset by the general improvement of business, with its resulting increases in earnings, employment, and wage and dividend disbursements. It is thought that devaluation will probably cause commodity prices to rise sharply in France, Switzerland and Holland but that it will not importantly affect those of other countries. There are some doubters who see the possibility that the gold bloc's move may lead to competitive currency depreciation by other countries, thus increasing the existing exchange disorder and further disrupting international trade. But the indicated accord between France, the United States and Britain seems to promise that this will not be the case.

OF INTEREST to mining men and investors is Standard Statistics Company's opinion that only in the event of another currency war—which is not to be expected—is any change in the price of gold in Canada or the United States probable, and that gold mining companies in these countries may therefore count on indefinite continuance of the \$35. an-ounce price. In South Africa and British crown colonies the price of gold will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the sterling-dollar exchange rate, but maintenance of the international currency accord will keep such changes to limited proportions.

WHILE the strengthening of the \$35 minimum is pleasing to mining men, the prospect that the price will not rise above the present level is not so welcome. Even though commodity prices on this continent may not rise as a direct result of franc devaluation, they are likely to rise, perhaps substantially, over the next few years as a result of the general inflationary trend. This suggests that gold mining companies may find themselves in the disadvantageous position of having to sell their product at the present price in the face of steadily rising costs for materials and labor.

WE HAVE said above that another currency war appears unlikely. In this connection the National City Bank of New York sounds a warning that deserves attention. It must plainly be understood, says the bank in its current monthly letter, that if this venture in monetary cooperation between France, the U.S. and Britain is to be successful and the external stability of the currencies maintained, domestic policies of all the nations must also aim at that goal. Stabilization funds will prove but stopgaps, says the bank, if the conditions which have caused instability are permitted to become acute again. If the domestic policies of any country lead to a rise of costs and prices greater than in other countries, to inflationary debt increases and unmanageable budgetary deficits, all of which are incompatible with currency stabilization, the conflict between the two policies will reappear, and the choice will have to be made again. Will the nations be willing to ship gold to the last ounce, and to take the deflationary measures that may be called for, in order to continue established currency relationships? Or, the precedent of currency depreciation, having been set, will they take that easier road once more? Should any major country make the latter choice, stabilization would almost inevitably break down and a new cycle of depreciation set in, says the National City Bank. It adds that unquestionably the gravest problem for the future is to escape this dilemma, by controlling in each country the inflationary trends which are the chief danger.



THAT is very pertinent comment, not at all visionary but real and immediate, for the reason that national policies and situations now actually prevailing in many countries threaten to develop in precisely the way that the bank holds out above as a menace to the permanence of currency stabilization. No doubt the writer of the bank letter had the United States mainly in mind, but Canada too has created an ample base for an inflationary rise of costs and prices and has a budget deficit which, if not now unmanageable, could become so without growing much larger.

A WHOLLY pleasing aspect of franc devaluation is the possibility referred to in the leading article on this page, namely, that it will lead through exchange stabilization and world trade improvement to a lessening of political and class discords everywhere. The class war in Spain and the threatening situation in France, not to mention the clash of last week-end between Fascists and Communists in London, suggest that an acceleration of the pace of world recovery is needed to save the world from social and economic upheaval. Such a speeding up of recovery should naturally result from international exchange stabilization, which itself is at last made possible by the breaking up of the gold bloc.

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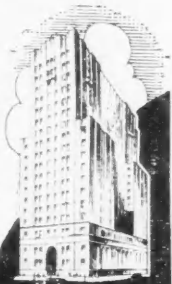


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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st October, 1936, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the second day of November next, to share holders of record of 30th September, 1936.

By order of the Board

A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd September, 1936.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividend has been declared on the registered shares of PENMANS LIMITED:

A Dividend of 2½% on the registered shares of PENMANS LIMITED, payable on and after the 1st day of November, 1936, to the holders of record of the 31st day of October, 1936.

By order of the Board
A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd September, 1936.

AN EXECUTIVE

Wishing to engage a young man, 25 years of age, married, with personality, good appearance, to meet the public and seven years' experience in stock brokerage, accounting and office management, will do well to communicate with me. I am fully qualified to engage in the business of a reputable brokerage or manufacturing firm. Please write Box 50, Saturday Night, Toronto, Ontario.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been very much impressed by the advertising by the Packard Motor Car Company which has been recently appearing as well as by the appearance of the cars themselves. It seems to me that these new Packards, particularly the lower-priced models, are going to develop very substantial markets with a consequent very good effect on earnings. I wonder if you could give me some information as to actual business and earnings in recent years and tell me something about the company's financial position. What is your opinion of the stock of this company as a buy?

—B. R. T., Toronto, Ont.

The earnings position and prospect for Packard Motor Car Company has been improved by two factors, (1) the increase in general prosperity and resumption of large-scale car buying by the public, and (2) the production by Packard of lower-priced models having a wider appeal. In the first six months of 1936 Packard earned 23 cents per share, comparing with 22 cents per share for the whole of 1935, and with deficits ranging from 19 cents per share to 1 cent per share for the preceding years back to and including 1931. Packard is currently offering a new low-priced Packard Six selling substantially below the 120 Model. No doubt Packard will have substantially increased sales on its 1937 cars as a result.

Resources accumulated in earlier years have enabled Packard to retain an excellent financial position, despite the drain of losses in 1931 and 1932 and the heavy development costs on the new car series which caused a loss of almost \$7,300,000 in 1934. Current assets on June 30th, 1936, totalled \$28,231,000, including \$15,661,175 cash and equivalent, current liabilities were \$9,654,644. Dividends, which had been omitted since 1931, were resumed with the payment of 10 cents a share on February 11, 1936, and 15 cents per share was paid July 1st, 1936.

As indicated, the prospect is for higher earnings by Packard, but it should not be overlooked that the company has a large number of common shares outstanding (15,000,000) but no bonds or preferred stock. The company will have to have a fairly considerable increase in earnings to make the per share figure impressive. Such an increase may be realized, of course. The percentage of old cars on the road is still high, and with the high regard for the Packard line and the new low-priced models, it seems reasonable to assume that Packard will get a good share of this business.

HARKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me an expression of opinion regarding Harker Gold Mines and also if possible give particulars of their present holdings in outside properties?

W. H. P., Calgary, Alta.

Harker Gold Mines has a substantial amount of ore estimated to carry 86 to the ton under the old price of \$20.67 an ounce. This ore, under the current price of \$45 an ounce would run around \$10 per ton and would be profitable to operate. Work was carried to 1,000 ft. in depth and the indications were that improvement in ore might occur at lower horizons. The company holds 37,000 shares of Pickle-Crow which is valued at upwards of \$6.50 per share, and also owns 250,000 shares of Greene-Stabell which is around 57 cents per share. The quick assets of the company have a value of around \$425,000 at present. The company is controlled by John E. Hammell who also controls Pickle-Crow and Greene-Stabell, and the prospects are considered to be bright for Harker being reopened in due time when ever hydro-electric power can be made available and a road built to the property. The shares are an attractive hold under these conditions.

BILTMORE HATS, LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I came into possession of a few shares of the common stock of Biltmore Hats, Ltd. I didn't know much about the company but as the matter wasn't particularly important I decided to hang on. Now I see that the stock is quoted at a very high price, somewhere just under 30 and I have a very nice profit. My problem of course is whether or not I should take it. I wonder if you could supply me with some information about this company such as its financial and trade position, its recent earnings and dividend record. I believe it is paying a dividend but I don't remember just what the rate is. Do you think I would be guaranteed in hanging on?

R. B. L., Montreal, Que.

I think that you would. Biltmore Hats has staged an interesting recovery in recent years and I anticipate that the forthcoming report covering the current fiscal year, which ends November 30, should show further important progress and be most satisfactory to shareholders. Biltmore just undertook its public financing (March 29, 1929, when the preferred stock with a bonus of common was sold) in time to undergo the brunt of the depression. However, from a low point in 1930 its earnings have shown steady and consistent improvement. While it is true that the common stock at the levels you quote is at an all-time high, it may be that only now is the company beginning to demonstrate its earnings potentialities under normal conditions.

The company, which has its plant at Guelph, Ont., and sales offices covering the principal centres of the Dominion, reported for the year ended November 30, 1935, net income of \$85,993 which was equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.57 per share on the 26,000 shares of no par value common. In 1934, \$2.28 was earned; in 1933, \$1.22; in 1932, \$1.07; in 1931, 80 cents; and in 1930, 67 cents. The preferred stock has been steadily retired and of the 3,000 shares originally offered, 2,095 were outstanding at the close of last year. Dividends have been regularly maintained on the preferred but distribution on the common has been irregular. An initial dividend of 50 cents was paid in January of 1934, \$1 in January 1935, \$1.25 in January 1936 and \$1 in July of this year. This last payment, according to an official statement to shareholders, placed the common on a regular \$2 annual basis, but in view of the wide margin by which earnings are apparently exceeding this rate, an increase, or payments of extras, might be considered.

On the other hand, directors may decide to apply

surplus earnings to the building up of a stronger liquid position, the last balance sheet showing total current assets of \$362,160 of which \$39,323 was cash, the balance being chiefly receivables and inventory, against total current liabilities of \$35,609. Working capital at \$326,551 had increased from \$305,241 a year earlier and surplus stood at \$182,180. Equity per share on the common stock amounted to \$13.38. The general picture is one to be contemplated with satisfaction by shareholders.

The company's financial record is a definite example of recovery of general business conditions and consumer purchasing power and I understand that the trade position and outlook is also bright. It is true that the company is in a field in which competition is quite severe and that it is also dependent to a considerable degree on tariff protection, but I know of no impending adverse developments, despite the general tenor of Federal Government policy, along these lines. I would say that the junior security was quite desirable for a hold, in the hope of possible larger distribution and perhaps some additional moderate appreciation.

LAKE SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have heard well of Lake Shore; please advise if it is still a good mine. What does it pay in dividends and how strong is it financially? What is the outlook?

—G. L. H., Minudie, N.S.

Lake Shore stands in the front rank among the great gold producing mines of Canada. The company is paying \$4 per share annually in dividends and is adding to surplus. This surplus now stands at over \$11,000,000. Nearly \$9,000,000 in cash is lying in the treasury. The outlook is that shareholders may soon receive dividends in addition to the current rate of \$4 per share annually. The current rate of net profit being realized at Lake Shore amounts to around 9 per cent. annually at current quotations for the shares. The yield is slightly over 7 per cent. under the regular \$4 dividend, with good prospects of extras. The gross income of the company is at present close to \$17,000,000 a year and the net profits closely approach \$10,000,000 a year. The physical condition of the mine is strong. Development is a long way ahead of production and this assures the enterprise of a long life.

TAMBLYN

G. TAMBLYN, LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Through the recent financing operations of Tamblin's I have come into possession of some of both the new 5 per cent. preferred and some common stock of this company. I had always regarded the old preferred as a good investment and bought it, as a matter of fact, on your recommendation. Since I am far from an investment expert I would appreciate very much getting your opinion on the new securities. According to my figuring they both should be good. The preferred should be perfectly safe as to return and the common looks attractive as well. Do you think the company can maintain the dividend they have promised on this stock and do you think there is any possibility of earnings, and maybe eventually dividends, going up?

—W. R. T., Hamilton, Ont.

While I do not know just which of the conversion options you chose in connection with the retirement of the previous 7 per cent. preferred of Tamblin's, I do not think you have made any mistake in electing to hold the new preferred and the common. The new preferred can already be put in the investment classification and I agree with you that the company should have no difficulty in earning dividend requirements by a satisfactory margin, as was the case with the old preferred. The new common, too, should develop eventually into a seasoned security. You will remember that no dividends were paid since inception of the company on the old common, the policy having been to reduce mortgage debt, to build up a strong balance sheet position and to reduce the outstanding preferred. At the time of the recent financing, of an original issue of 7,000 shares of preferred, only 2,881 were outstanding; such a policy, accentuated in recent years, naturally materially reduced the company's liquid position and the new balance sheet shows investments (Government bonds) at only \$59,971 as against Government bonds of \$247,189 and cash of \$85,358 as at December 31, 1935. The fact that it will be necessary to restore the liquid position will prevent, in my opinion, any increase in the common dividend for some time; on the other hand, I do not think that directors would have announced an initial payment had they not been convinced of the company's ability to maintain distribution.

Figures issued in connection with the recent financing indicate that average earnings for the past seven years amounted to \$1.12 per share on the new common and to \$1.02 per share for the year ended December 31, 1935. Shareholders are prepared, however, for an anticipated drop in per share for the current year by the statement that inability to adjust retail prices to higher sales tax caused a decline in earnings of \$22,837 for the first eight months of the current year. Earnings for the full year available for preferred and common dividends are estimated at \$105,000 and since preferred dividends under the new set-up require \$15,000 annually, this does not leave much margin over the announced 80 cent dividend rate on the common. The new balance sheet shows total current assets of \$785,236, made up chiefly

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	99 75	4 03%
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FARM MACHINERY

TRADE in farm machinery between Canada and other countries covers a wide range of implements, but in imports tractors play a preponderant role. Of the total imports of agricultural implements in Canada in the last fiscal year (\$4,182,000), farm traction engines and traction engine parts accounted for \$3,818,000. The next most important item in imports is cream separators; no figures for these have been published for the fiscal year but in the last calendar year their value was \$296,000. In the last fiscal year imports of harvestors were valued at \$185,000 and ploughs and parts at \$89,000. Among exports in the last fiscal year, ploughs and parts were valued at \$1,282,000, harvestors and binders \$631,000, threshing machines \$611,000, and reaper-threshers at \$571,000. The chief source of Canadian imports of farm machinery is the United States, with considerable quantities coming from the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany and Belgium. The leading markets for exports of Canadian farm implements are British South Africa, Argentina, the United States, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

CANADIAN GYPSUM

THE largest production of gypsum in Canada comes from Nova Scotia and the mining of "plaster rock" is carried on also in New Brunswick, southwestern Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Extensive deposits of the mineral are known as well in northern Ontario and northern Alberta, while Quebec possesses considerable deposits in the Magdalen Islands. Canadian gypsum has recently found a new market in Great Britain, where there are good prospects of growing demand. At present the chief outside market for the Canadian product is in the United States. Besides the hydrous calcium sulphate known as gypsum, Canada further possesses immense deposits of the anhydrous variety which is known as anhydrite. New uses have recently developed for anhydrite and this mineral is now attracting increased attention.

GOLD & DROSS

of inventories of \$720,643 and total current liabilities of \$190,732. While the ratio of 4.1 to 1 thus disclosed is satisfactory, the cash position, as pointed out above, could well be further strengthened.

Tamblyn's has been one of the most successful operators in Canada in the chain drug field and now operates 62 stores, 46 in Toronto and the balance in the larger centres of Ontario. The company some time ago equipped itself with a completely modern warehouse and its distribution system is efficient. In addition the company has built up an important reputation for efficiency and dependability among the consuming public and I see no reason why earnings should not continue at satisfactory levels, possibly growing with generally improving conditions and any further expansion of outlets which may take place. Management is of high calibre and should eventually be able to build up important earning power behind the new junior security.

POTPOURRI

E. M., Toronto, Ont. I agree with you that it may be some time before there is any distribution on CANADA BREAD common, but at the present time the company is making definite and encouraging progress. Dividends are paid regularly on the first preferred and an interim distribution was recently declared on the "B" preferred. At the very least, therefore, I would anticipate some appreciation for the junior security and if you can afford to do without income in the intermediate period, I would suggest your retaining your stock. LOBLAW "A" is of course an excellent security and offers good return. On the other hand, not a great deal in the way of appreciation can be expected for this stock, and the company's earnings have been fairly well stabilized in recent years.

P. R., Other Lake Station, Ont. In my opinion ENSIGN GOLD MINES looks like quite a fair speculation. The property has been worked before, but rather thoroughly, and of course the situation has been changed by the increase in the price of gold since then. The present undertaking seems to be in good hands, and a good point is that a larger than usual proportion of the funds subscribed will be put into actual mine development. Of course, any mining venture at this stage is a good deal of a gamble.

M. A., Riverside, Ont. I regard the common stock of HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS, currently selling to yield around 5 per cent., as attractive both for income and prospects of further moderate appreciation. The company's fiscal year ended on August 31, and the report is not yet available. It is generally believed, however, that the company should show something better than \$6 a share on the common for the 12 months and that the \$2 common dividend can be considered safe. I understand that the company's sales have held up very well throughout the whole year and that, taken generally, the report should make pleasant reading for shareholders. The company appears to have firmly established itself in the United States market and is currently adding to its warehouse capacity at Peoria, Ill. The anticipated troubles due to price cutting in the United States liquor business have apparently not materialized to any serious extent and profits are remaining. I understand, at satisfactory levels.

H. W., Toronto, Ont. FOWAGMAC has important holdings. These include control of Aldermac, and a large share interest in Francoeur. The future of the company is reasonably bright, not forgetting of course that the organization is largely a holding company.

H. A., Sudbury, Ont. I consider INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM attractive at current levels. It is understood that the company's income has continued to increase during the current year and the dividend policy, as you know, is generous. The higher prices for crude oil now prevailing and expected to continue during the remainder of 1936, together with well maintained production levels, would indicate further improvement over the \$1.75 a share estimated to have been earned in the 12 months ended June 30 last. Nevertheless earnings are probably still well below the annual dividend rate of \$2.50 a share, including extras, and indefinite continuance of that rate cannot be guaranteed. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the company's financial position is very strong and that the payment of dividends, even though not earned, would be well within its competence. International Petroleum has never issued financial statements prior to the report for the year ended June 30, 1935. Total crude production in 1935 was 32,354,357 bbls. as against only 31,484,683 bbls. in 1934. Dividend distribution, including extras in 1935 and 1934, has been as follows: 1935, \$2.50; 1934, \$2.00; 1933, \$1.09, and 1932, 1931 and 1930, \$1.

M. R. L., Montreal, Que. LEBEL LODGE has claims in Lebel Township, in the easterly part of the Kirkland Lake field. The outlook for the property has never been very attractive, but the activity now taking place in that section has introduced a new glimmer of hope.

G. L., Calgary, Alta. In my opinion the 5 per cent. \$50 par value cumulative preferred stock of GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA is an AI investment security. It is currently quoted at 56 1/2, and there is not, of course, a great deal of prospect for appreciation in this stock, as it is callable at \$52.50. The stock does assure, however, ready marketability, assured income and absolute security. You are probably aware that last year Goodyear retired its previously existing 7 per cent. preferred stock, replacing this issue with a new 5 per cent. preferred, at the same time splitting the common stock two for one. In the year ended December 31, 1935, the company earned \$12.91 per share on the new 5 per cent. preferred stock, and \$4.13 on the common. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada has been noted for many years for the excellence of its management, its ability to maintain sales, even in the difficult years, and for its strong financial position. The last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$8,913,597, of which cash was \$664,389, call loans and Government bonds \$2,367,168, against total current liabilities of \$429,779. Net working capital stood at \$8,483,827. According to an official statement from the president of the company, accompanying dividend cheques, the company's business during the first half of 1936 has shown a further encouraging improvement.

D. H. K., Ingersoll, Ont. GOLDEN GATE is a prospect with a chance. There is an encouraging amount of gold in evidence. Earlier work indicated this to be somewhat patchy, but the geological structure is favorable, and the present campaign is justified in an effort to learn whether payable deposits may be developed or not. Central Manitoba has had a difficult time in maintaining more than a moderate ore reserve. Only time and work will determine whether anything better lies in store. McWatters developed an important amount of good grade ore in the upper levels, but downward continuity has been somewhat of a puzzle. Recent work some distance from the original point of operations has yielded encouraging results and officials are hopeful of the future.

L. R., Toronto, Ont. If you can afford to take a chance, I would suggest retaining your 7 per cent. preferred stock of WOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED. I admit that the situation contains a certain element of doubt, particularly in view of the erratic earnings record of the company, but under the newly elected president Harold Crabtree, well-known Canadian executive, it is expected that there will be a considerable renovation of the company's business. Woods Manufacturing preferred is currently in arrears to the extent of \$38.50, but you will observe that current quotations of around 65 are still comparatively high in view of the extremely disappointing financial report for last year. In the year ended December 31, 1935, the company issued a somewhat surprising and unanticipated report showing a net deficit of \$2,882 against net earnings of \$104,998 in 1934. This amounted to a deficit of 19 cents per share on the preferred, against earnings of \$6.81 for 1934. Naturally the market fell off

following the publication of this report, but has, since that time, recovered to a considerable extent. The company's last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$1,346,251, chiefly made up of inventory and accounts receivable, against current liabilities of \$234,139. I would not anticipate, therefore, in view of this position and the unsatisfactory earnings record of last year, that there would be any near term move toward eliminating preferred dividend arrearages. I have not heard of any proposal to substitute common stock, but certainly such is not without the bounds of possibility. Much will depend, as I have pointed out, upon the success of the new management, but in the meantime the preferred remains not without speculative attractiveness.

B. F. G., Toronto, Ont. SLADEN-MALARTIC MINES, LTD., was incorporated in 1927 with an authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares. Last year a considerable part of the issued stock was donated back to the treasury. Early in June of this year it was announced that 32,800 shares had been taken up at 35 cents per share, and that under the terms of an agreement dated in November 1935 there was a balance of 85,000 shares under option at 35 cents per share until Sept. 27, 1937. Late official information is quite reassuring as to the outlook at the property. A width of close to 40 ft. has been indicated to carry \$8 per ton in gold, and with a length of 300 ft. indicated. Shareholders are getting an earnest run for their money.

D. S., Lucknow, Ont. For current purchase I would suggest to you only the mandatory bonds of BURNS & COMPANY; that is the bonds on which interest must be paid, and not the income bonds, on which interest is paid only if earned. Present quotations for the mandatory bonds are 70 bid. There is no doubt, in my opinion, as to the company's ability to earn the mandatory interest by a satisfactory margin. You are aware that last year 5 per cent. was paid on the income bonds as well, but I do not think that it can be definitely guaranteed that income payments will be made this year. This will not be determined, of course, until the result of the full year's operations is before the board of directors. While the progress made by Burns & Co. since reorganization has been satisfactory, nevertheless I understand that largely because of the general situation in Western Canada, and more particularly in Alberta, earnings this year may not be quite as large as those of 1935. I cannot definitely predict this, of course, as no official information is available. The current fairly low quotations for the mandatory bonds reflect the unsettled condition.

D. G., Saint John, N.B. HALLIWELL GOLD MINES' property, in northwestern Quebec, is still in the prospect stage but the results of work to date have been quite encouraging. The company is in good hands and the shares appear to offer possibilities as a speculation.

B. J., Guelph, Ont. Neither the preferred nor common stock of CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY can be placed, in my opinion, in the investment classification. On the other hand, both these securities, but more particularly the preferred, are not without speculative attractiveness, in view of recent developments and the generally improved outlook. Your guess, of course, is as good as mine in connection with the rumors of settlement of the company's claim against Germany. The current unconfirmed report is to the effect that the German Government wishes to settle on a compromise basis, and it has been stated that possibly \$6,000,000 might accrue to the company as a result. Such a possibility naturally lends speculative attractiveness. The company's year ends on September 30 and the report will not be available for some time. It is expected, however, that this should show some advancement. You will recall that the manufacture of freight cars, normally the company's principal activity, was practically at a standstill for five years up to the beginning of September 1935. Orders received at that time were too late to have a beneficial effect on the operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, but the output of miscellaneous products served to cut the company's net loss for the 1935 fiscal year to \$497,300 compared with a deficit of \$729,100 in 1934.

T. H. W., Chatham, N. B. ARGONAUT GOLD was succeeded more than a decade ago by Argonaut Consolidated, and this company finally lost its property and is now defunct. The shares have no value.

L. K., Argo, Ont. I am somewhat hampered in suggesting common stocks to you in not knowing what you may already hold. I think that INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM would be quite satisfactory for you as I look for very satisfactory earnings on the part of this company. Production and sales have been well maintained throughout the current year, and it is expected that the next report should make satisfactory reading. The dividend policy, as you know, is generous. Your course, therefore, will be guided by the general picture presented at the present time by your holdings.

E. E., Edmonton, Alta. There is a Minto Gold Mines, Ltd., in Ontario and a MINTO GOLD MINES, LTD., in British Columbia, but I am assuming it is the British Columbia Company in which you hold shares. The company holds property in the Bridge River district and has developed ore of medium grade. A mill of 70 tons per day went into operation late in 1934, but output was not sufficient to cover all costs and contingencies. Some improvement occurred during the past year, however, and for the year ended June 30, 1935, the company produced \$230,471, and reported a net profit of \$15,749. The company has \$29,000 working capital, and in addition to being on a paying basis, although the profit is still very small, it is confronted with an improved outlook because of the development of 49,000 tons of ore carrying 19.50 per ton. Work on the river level has opened some high grade ore, and officials attach big importance to this development. Added equipment in the concentrator will permit increasing the daily capacity to 140 tons without any great changes or expense. Drifting and crosscutting has a combined length of close to 6,000 feet at present.

H. H., Montreal, Que. I might point out to you that the figure of 74 cents per share on the common of NATIONAL GROCERS, which you use as a basis for computing market levels, cannot be regarded actually as earnings at all, having regard to the existence of arrearages totaling over \$30 on the preferred stock. Naturally these arrearages of dividends constitute a prior claim on earnings and actually, therefore, nothing can be regarded as having been earned on the junior security. You will understand, again, that the position of the common stock will be greatly influenced by the method adopted by directors in disposing of the preferred arrears. As a suggestion, the issue of further common, even if satisfactory to preferred shareholders, would naturally dilute the equity. I still regard the common stock of National Grocers as an attractive long term speculation, at current levels.

N. F., Regina, Sask. I agree completely with the suggestion in your recent letter that a portfolio such as yours could benefit from periodical revision, and from the services of a competent investment counsel. Even though you have very little current cash for investment, nevertheless it is quite possible that you could profitably dispose of some of your government or corporation holdings and reinvest in sound equities to your ultimate benefit.

E. L., Toronto, Ont. I cannot see a great deal of attraction to BREWING CORPORATION preferred. The fact that the stock is selling to yield over 12 per cent. on a basis of the \$1.50 dividend, is ample indication that the market feels that this distribution cannot be continued. The preferred, as you doubtless know, carries a \$3 cumulative dividend, but recent payments have been at half this rate. Even against the lowered dividend, earnings have not covered this distribution. For the 12 months ended July 31, 1936, the company earned \$1.26 per share on the preferred, as against \$1.25 in the year ended July 31, 1935. I have previously expressed the opinion that the last two years would pretty well determine Brewing Corporation's earnings capacity and establish at the same time the consumptive capacity of the Ontario market, which it chiefly serves. This appears to be the case and it seems to have been demonstrated that Brewing Corporation cannot earn sufficient return under its present capital set-up. There has been no suggestion, so far, of any realignment, but in the meantime I see no reason why investors should associate themselves with what is currently not a healthy condition.

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HOW INSURANCE DIFFERS FROM GAMBLING

IT IS no novelty to hear a man say that life insurance is nothing but a gamble, though such a statement is nowadays heard more rarely, says the A. M. P. Messenger of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The surprising thing is that many who feel convinced that life insurance and gambling are as wide apart as the poles find difficulty in expressing the precise reasons for their opinion. So perhaps a little clarification will be helpful.

First, what is the Dictionary to say in the matter?

To gamble is defined as "to play for money in games of chance or skill, to engage in wild financial speculation."

Insurance, we find, is "insurance as applied to lives."

The *Insurance* is the market value of a contract for a premium to make good a loss as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death.

There is every useful evidence, then, that it may be argued that the definition of "gambling" is not wide enough. Very well, then, let us analyse the two types of transactions.

In an ordinary gambling game, the player has no choice but to play. If he wins he has a certain sum of money, and if he loses he has a certain sum of money. The game is over, and the player has no choice but to play again.

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LAWYER SUES HIMSELF IN AUTO ACCIDENT CASE

IT IS reported that a suit for \$70,000 has been filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice by a lawyer, who is also a motorist, against himself, as the result of an automobile accident. The suit is for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, in an automobile accident which occurred on a highway near Toronto.

The plaintiff, who is a lawyer, is also a motorist. He is suing himself for damages for personal injuries sustained by him in an automobile accident which occurred on a highway near Toronto.

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Concerning Insurance INSURANCE IN B. C.

Government Figures of Life, Fire, Automobile and Other Lines of Insurance Transacted in British Columbia

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WITH 286 insurance companies licensed to do business in the Province, it is apparent that there is no dearth of insurance facilities available to the people of British Columbia. During the past year eight additional companies were licensed, while four ceased to do business in the Province, making a net increase for the year of four, according to the recently issued annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance. Of the 286 companies, 266 were Dominion registered companies, while 20 operated under Provincial license only. As to the origin of the companies, 82 were incorporated in Canada, 69 in Great Britain, 117 in the United States, 3 in France, 3 in Hong Kong, 2 in Australia, 2 in Switzerland, 1 in China and 1 in Japan. This indicates the international character of the insurance business in Canada.

There were 41 life companies licensed to transact business in British Columbia last year, and 1,181 life insurance agents. Their premiums in the Province in 1935 were, in round numbers, \$12,528,000, as against \$12,007,000 in 1934, a 4,256,000 in 1933, \$11,005,000 in 1932, and \$14,825,000 in 1931. The claims paid in 1935 were \$4,095,000, as compared with \$3,269,000 in 1934, \$2,604,000 in 1933, \$3,834,000 in 1932, and \$3,124,000 in 1931. At the end of 1935 the net amount of life insurance in force in the Province was \$11,891,000, as compared with \$10,500,000 at the end of 1934, \$10,000,000 at the end of 1933, \$12,700,000 at the end of 1932, and \$14,000,000 at the end of 1931.

In 1935 the amount of new life insurance policies issued and taken up in the Province was \$35,502,829, as compared with \$37,528,919 in 1934. At the end of 1935 the amount of life insurance in force in the Province was \$11,891,000, as compared with \$10,500,000 at the end of 1934, \$10,000,000 at the end of 1933, \$12,700,000 at the end of 1932, and \$14,000,000 at the end of 1931.

There were 213 companies licensed to transact business in the Province last year, and 1,172 agents. Net premiums written by these companies in the Province last year were \$1,004,000, as compared with \$1,005,000 in 1934, \$1,147,293 in 1933, \$1,478,739 in 1932, and \$1,216,772 in 1931. The net amount of losses paid in 1935 was \$1,005,000, as compared with \$1,293,544 in 1934, \$1,754,656 in 1933, \$2,500,802 in 1932, and \$2,267,971 in 1931. A drop since 1932 in the yearly amount of net losses paid of \$897,551.

In 1935 the net fire premiums earned were \$3,940,525, as against \$4,194,769 in 1934, \$4,276,709 in 1933, \$4,876,260 in 1932, and \$5,000,377 in 1931. A reduction in net fire premiums since 1931 of \$1,000,000. In 1935 the ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned was 24.9 per cent, as against 24.9 per cent in 1934, 24.9 per cent in 1933, 24.9 per cent in 1932, and 24.9 per cent in 1931.

In addition to the 213 fire companies there were 10 general insurance companies licensed to transact business in the Province last year, and 1,172 agents. Net premiums written by these companies in the Province last year were \$1,004,000, as compared with \$1,005,000 in 1934, \$1,147,293 in 1933, \$1,478,739 in 1932, and \$1,216,772 in 1931.

There were 198 companies licensed to transact business in the Province last year, and 1,172 agents. Net premiums written by these companies in the Province last year were \$1,004,000, as compared with \$1,005,000 in 1934, \$1,147,293 in 1933, \$1,478,739 in 1932, and \$1,216,772 in 1931.

In 1935 the ratio of automobile premiums earned was 70.4 per cent, as against 69.9 per cent in 1934, 69.9 per cent in 1933, 69.9 per cent in 1932, and 69.9 per cent in 1931.

The Superintendent of Insurance says in his report, "It will not be surprising if rates also increase. Succession in various quarters have been made for compulsory insurance, but, whatever the ideas which are being put forward, there is nothing in the history of compulsory insurance which does not prove that it is a very real and a very serious business."

There were 22 companies licensed to transact business in the Province last year, and 1,172 agents. Net premiums written by these companies in the Province last year were \$1,004,000, as compared with \$1,005,000 in 1934, \$1,147,293 in 1933, \$1,478,739 in 1932, and \$1,216,772 in 1931.

Their gross sickness premiums less return premiums in 1935 were

\$164,000, as compared with \$199,000 in 1934, \$196,000 in 1933, \$215,000 in 1932, and \$246,000 in 1931. Their gross sickness losses paid in 1935 were \$108,000, as compared with \$86,000 in 1934, \$120,000 in 1933, \$153,000 in 1932, and \$159,000 in 1931.

TOTAL plate premiums in the Province in 1935 of the 65 companies transacting this class of insurance were \$53,219, as compared with \$56,237 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$27,218, as compared with \$26,864 in 1934. Total boiler and machinery insurance premiums in the Province in 1935 of the 8 companies transacting this class of business were 21,750, as compared with \$20,710 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$7,554, as compared with \$10,302 in 1934.

Total guarantee premiums in the Province last year of the 50 companies transacting this class of insurance were \$112,068, as compared with \$130,467 in 1934, while their losses last year were \$29,435, as compared with \$9,842 in 1934. Total theft insurance premiums in the Province last year of the 67 companies transacting this class of business were \$185,295, as compared with \$185,382 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$12,743, as compared with \$115,207 in 1934.

Total inland transportation premiums in the Province last year of the 72 companies transacting this class of insurance were \$158,146, as compared with \$110,927 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$63,977, as compared with \$79,149 in 1934. Total marine premiums in the Province last year of the 47 companies transacting this class of insurance were \$763,204, as compared with \$729,239 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$654,457, as compared with \$512,743 in 1934.

Total public liability premiums in the Province last year of the 60 companies transacting this class of insurance were \$139,240, as compared with \$128,192 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$30,781, as compared with \$50,983 in 1934. Total employers' liability premiums of the 33 companies doing that class of business in 1935 were \$12,294, while their losses amounted to \$6,027.

Total weather insurance premiums of the 32 companies doing that class of business were \$905 in 1935, as compared with \$904 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$106, as compared with \$112 in 1934. Total hail insurance premiums of the 6 companies doing that class of business were \$3,821 in 1935, as compared with \$2,702 in 1934, while their losses amounted to \$1,928 in 1935, as compared with \$233 in 1934.

Total property damage insurance premiums of the 44 companies doing that class of business were \$31,379 in 1935, as against \$5,817 in 1934, while their losses in 1935 were \$2,374, as against \$3,821 in 1934. Premiums for miscellaneous lines, aviation, road, live stock, and sprinkler leakage insurance amounted to \$2,187 in 1935, as against \$2,228 in 1934, while losses were \$23 in 1935, as against \$6309 in 1934.

At the end of 1935 the total investments in British Columbia of insurance companies, other than life companies, were \$1,194,614, made up of investments \$834,496, other securities \$359,118. Altogether, the insurance companies have \$76,949,982 invested in the Province.

MONARCH LIFE APPOINTMENTS

THE Monarch Life Assurance Company announces the appointment of J. J. Payne to be District Manager for South-eastern British Columbia. He has been associated with the Fort William branch of the company for six years. Coming to the company, he has been a member of the company since 1931. He is a member of the Fort William branch of the company since 1931. He is a member of the Fort William branch of the company since 1931.

J. J. Payne has been appointed to succeed Mr. Payne as City Manager in Port Arthur. Mr. Payne has been a successful individual producer, and is very well and favorably known in Port Arthur.

E. H. O'Brien is Branch Manager in charge of the company's Port Arthur branch.

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

Receiving the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. As a policyholder of the year 1935, on the 20-year endowment plan, I would like to have your opinion as to what would be the best course of procedure, in view of the company's present financial difficulties.

Would you suggest that I apply for the cash surrender value now, or would it be wise to continue paying premiums and hope for the best? Your answer will be greatly appreciated.

W. C. E. London, Ont.

As there is the reason of present belief, that the position of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California will be improved, whatever may be the final outcome of the present situation in which it finds itself as a result of the heavy deficit in its personal accident and health department, whether the company will be allowed to continue in business, taking care of the deficit by reducing the benefits payable under its health and accident contracts, or whether the



D. R. MacKENZIE, Assistant Secretary, of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, who was recently elected President of the International Claims Association, an organization comprising representatives of more than one hundred and fifty life and casualty insurance companies in Canada and the United States. This year the Association held its annual meeting at the Seignior Club, from September 14 to 16 inclusive.

company will have to reimburse its entire business in another company, in which event the health and accident policyholders will also have to make up the deficit in some way themselves. I should advise keeping your life policy in force, as the life department of the company shows a surplus of \$4,792,000, of which the life policyholders should get the benefit whether the company continues in business or is reinsured by another company. The company at present is being operated under the control of the California Insurance Commissioner, and is paying all claims under its life policies in full as they arise.

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

I have been approached to act as agent for the General Accident Assurance Company of Canada, 357 Bay Street, Toronto, but before doing so, I would appreciate some information in regard to this company.

Are they a safe firm with which to place insurance? Do they maintain a government deposit, and, if so, how much? and any other information regarding their financial position and reliability you might be able to give me.

M. T. A. Campbellville, Ont.

General Accident Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1906, and operates under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire, accident, automobile, burglary, limited explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, plate glass, sickness, sprinkler leak, steam boiler, tornado, and electrical machinery insurance throughout Canada. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$212,000 for the protection of policyholders. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

At the end of 1935 its total assets were \$2,438,148.28, while its total liabilities exceed capital amounted to \$1,092,475.62, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,345,672.66. As the paid up capital amounted to \$135,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,210,672.66 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, \$1,345,672.66, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$554,859.92, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

I have been solicited by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance for a portion of our fire insurance. Will you kindly forward me a report on the reliability of this company, and advice?

M. M. G. Summerside, P.E.I.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, with head office at Kansas City, Mo., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was formed in 1905, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1932. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$212,000, but this deposit is not held for the protection of Canadian subscribers, exclusively, being available *pari passu* for the protection of all subscribers in and out of Canada. The liability of subscribers is limited to an amount not to exceed that of the annual premium deposit on any one risk.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$398,343.70, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$90,563.53, showing a surplus here of \$297,780.17. As it is regularly licensed, and maintains assets in excess of its liabilities, all claims can be readily collected, and it is safe to do business with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance.

I am offering my insurance in the Wellington Insurance Co. and fire insurance in the Gore District Insurance Co. of reduced rates. Are both these companies in good standing and safe to insure with?

W. E. H. Chesterville, Ont.

Both the Wellington Fire Insurance Company and the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company are established companies in a strong financial position and of excellent reputation, and are accordingly safe to do business with.

The Wellington has been in business since 1840, and at the end of 1935 its total assets were \$792,367.65, while its total liabilities, except capital amounted to \$288,712.66, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$413,654.99. As the paid up capital amounted to \$150,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$263,654.99 over

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capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, \$414,653.99, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve, \$234,689.09, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. It has a deposit of \$100,000.00 with the Ontario Government for the protection of policyholders.

The Gore was established in 1839, and at December 31, 1935, its total assets were \$2,260,735.99, while its total liabilities amounted to \$361,217.98, showing a surplus of \$1,899,518.01 over unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve, \$264,157.80, the strength of its financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted becomes apparent. It has a deposit of \$101,000.00 with the Ontario Government for the protection of policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Regarding Hecla Mutual Benefit Association, Saskatchewan (Kadabara) and Western Mutual Benefit Association, Vancouver: 1. I would be grateful to you if you would forward me particulars in regard to the standing of the above-mentioned associations. 2. I have been a member of the above for some time, paying the subscriptions as called for, but at the same time I feel that you might be able to tell me if the associations concerned would be able to meet their obligations in the event of my beneficiary's turn to collect. The Hecla insures for \$400.00 and the Western Mutual for \$1,000.00.

—B. G. C., Winnipeg, Man.

These mutual benefit associations do not come under the legal reserve requirements which apply to life insurance institutions operating on an actuarial basis. That is, they are not required by law to maintain assets sufficient to take care of their actuarial liabilities. They operate on the principle of making calls by way of assessments or dues on their members from time to time for the funds required to pay their claims and oper-

ating expenses. Thus they do not furnish the necessary security for the payment of claims in the future, their ability to pay future claims depending upon their ability to collect the requisite amounts from members in the future.

In that way, they can only furnish protection of a temporary nature and cannot be depended upon for permanent life insurance protection. Though hundreds of such concerns have been formed in the past, not one has survived to demonstrate that a life insurance undertaking can be carried on permanently on such a basis. For a time they may furnish what looks like cheap insurance, but the cheapness is more apparent than real, for inevitably, with the passage of time and the advance in the age of the membership, the cost under such a system increases until it becomes prohibitive, and there is then nothing left but loss and disappointment for those who have depended upon it for family protection.

Such has been the invariable record of all such associations in the past, and such will necessarily be their record in the future, because the laws of mortality apply with equal force to life insurance undertakings whether carried on by companies or associations. It pays to buy what life insurance is needed only from legal reserve institutions. Such insurance is cheapest in the long run, and you can then rest assured that the money called for by the contract will be forthcoming, however far into the future the contract may run.

Unemployed Youth

(Continued from Page 25)

Instead of letting the young unemployed men march in goose-step to pipes and drums, preparing for destruction of mankind and Christianity, he has enrolled them under the banner of conservation, instilling in their minds love of nature, showing them the greatness of the wonderful resources of the country, teaching them citizenship and the pleasure of work.

When accepting the nomination for the Presidency, Roosevelt said, in part: "Let us use common and business sense" . . . "We know that . . . means of relief, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan for the converting of many million acres of marginal and unused land into timberland through reforestation. . . . In doing so, employment can be given to a million men."

Seventeen days after his election, the President inaugurated his great scheme of emergency conservation work. Little more than a month had elapsed before the first forest camp was established near Luray, Va., in the George Washington National Forest. Since the initiation of the program approximately 460,000 men have yearly been enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, as the man-power units were designated. Each unit consists of about 200 men. The number of camps varied from about 1,450-1,700 in 1933 to 1935, when they were nearly doubled. Up to 1935 approximately 1,200,000 young men have been benefited by service in the work.

The project is essentially one of restoring confidence; of building men. This major objective has been recognized from the very beginning. Emphasis repeatedly has been placed upon it.

The best way to accomplish it is through worthwhile work. And, within the limits imposed, the most pressing and productive work is that which will help to protect, develop, and perpetuate existing forests; help to prevent soil erosion which aggravates damage from floods; help to establish new, and re-establish old forests.

Since the forest problem is a national one, respecting neither artificial boundaries nor land ownership, this work has been undertaken where it exists, irrespective of state lines, on land in federal and state ownership or on private land when necessary in the public interest, and provided, of course, that state and private owners agree.

The different recovery schemes of President Roosevelt have been severely criticized, some probably justly, most undoubtedly unjustly. But apart from a little criticism due to political interference with the work, the Civilian Conservation Corps and its work is very popular throughout the States; the beneficial effect both in regard to the upbuilding of the men employed and to the American forests is recognized by all.

CANADA is before anything else a country of forests. No other natural resource has contributed as much to the building of our great Dominion as our wonderful forests, and no natural resource has been exploited and raped so unmercifully. The forest has more than any other natural resource borne the brunt of the depression.

When a man is hard up, when he has to raise money, the first thing he does is to dispose of some of his possessions. He naturally chooses those that are easiest to dispose of. Like man so nations. The possessions a nation can most easily dispose of are her natural resources, and unfortunately, no natural resource is so easily turned into money as the forest. Thousands upon thousands of acres of forest land have been mercilessly slaughtered during the depression without thought of the future. Forestry work, and forest conservation work, has been abandoned by impoverished governments, companies, and private individuals, resulting in tremendous destruction to the forest by fire and other enemies.

Why not take a leaf from the book of our neighbor to the south? Why not rebuild where we have destroyed? Let depression pay for the damage it has done, and in doing so, solve the question of our unemployed youth.

From notices in the press, it seems that the Minister of Labor, Honorable Norman MacL. Rogers, and the newly appointed Unemployment Commission are contemplating forest work as a relief measure in a somewhat similar way to that conducted by the C.C.C.

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ALBERTA DECLARED ABLE TO PAY

Bondholders' Committee Finds Alberta is Economically and Fiscally Solvent and Can Pay Obligations in Full

THE Province of Alberta is economically and fiscally solvent and can pay all its interest obligations in full and reasonably expect surpluses in the near future. This is the declaration in a report prepared for an Alberta Bondholders' Committee headed by J. M. Macdonnell, of Toronto. The committee's investigators were Courtland Elliott and J. A. Walker, who some years ago made a similar survey of Saskatchewan conditions, and who this year spent several weeks in Edmonton taking evidence from government officials and examining statistical and other data. The financial part of the report was prepared with the assistance of James C. Thompson, chartered accountant who was provincial auditor for Alberta for eleven years.

The committee's own report suggests that if the findings which they endorse are not satisfactory to the Province they are ready to discuss the whole situation with the Aberhart government. And because it is desirable that due weight be given to all factors entering into the situation, they are "quite ready to recommend to the bondholders that they join with the government of the Province in submitting this report and all other relevant information to an impartial commission."

Messrs. Elliott and Walker adduce statistics to show that the income of the people of Alberta in 1934 was some \$90,000,000 in excess of all of their living costs, including whatever was spent for such things as motor cars, radios, etc. This was improvement of more than 2½ times from the excess over living costs in 1930. The conclusion is that the people of Alberta have available ample funds to meet governmental costs without recourse to repudiation. Nevertheless, the committee states it will recommend temporary suspension of sinking fund payments to ease the burden of servicing the public debt of the Province.

The report of the committee is not directed to the holders of Alberta bonds but rather to the government and people of Alberta. It is continually urged in the committee's report and in the lengthy submission of the investigators that the way toward recovery is clear and unmistakable and is not along the path of compulsory debt adjustment and forced reduction in interest rates, as indicated by the actions of the legislature in its most recent session.

for a compulsory refunding at a lower interest rate but this statute comes into effect only upon proclamation.

In the form in which the survey has been completed and transmitted to the bondholders' committee, it is a document temperate in tone, seeking objectively and dispassionately to present the case that the Province of Alberta in its own interests and in the interests of its people should not seek the way out of difficulties by means of arbitrary and compulsory legislation, a repudiation of obligations and a financing of expenditures of government by a reduction in interest payments which are "legally and morally" just. The entire document is persuasive rather than critical and in a number of instances the government's announced policy of non-borrowing is commended. Yet the authors are again and again driven to the conclusion that the Province can, if it will meet its obligations in full without resorting to additional taxation or curtailing of essential and useful public services.

Some attention is paid to the improvement in conditions within the Province. The official summary notes, however, that since the preparation of the Elliott-Walker survey (dated July 17) the crop reports indicate a

lesser yield to producers in certain areas in the current year. Yet offsetting this possible reduction, it is pointed out, there is the intention of the Dominion Government to assist further in the alleviation of distress, so that probably no burdens other than those already provided for, will be thrust upon the provincial treasury.

THE future of Alberta is promising. In the opinion of the committee and of its investigators, it is pointed out that since 1905, when Alberta became a Province, the population has grown from 73,000 to some 300,000 people. During the development period large sums were required to build roads, bridges, public buildings, public works and other facilities for incoming settlers. Through successive governments the people of Alberta approached investors and borrowed for the foregoing and other purposes, confident of their ability to pay the prevailing rate of interest, averaging 4.9 per cent, per annum and to pay the principal over a period of years.

It is suggested that while the present government's policy, of refraining from borrowing new moneys until Alberta is better able to service its present debt, is wise, there is no doubt that with the development of the abundant resources of the Province, new money will be required and capital expenditures from borrowed funds will be justifiable. The only alternative would be for Alberta to rest content with its present stage of development, which Alberta people will never contemplate.

The economic conclusions give in detail provincial and municipal debt of Alberta in relation to the tangible wealth of the Province. The committee considers that Alberta's public debt has not increased disproportionately in comparison with the experience of Canada as a whole.

It is concluded that the reduction in money income from productive effort in Alberta has been severe. Yet it is contended that the experience has not been substantially different from that in other Provinces. The Elliott-Walker survey presents figures, as the result of careful and elaborate statistical work, indicating that the people of Alberta had a balance of income, after paying living expenses and all types of private purchases including food, fuel, clothing, motor cars, radios and every other item of essential or non-essential nature. This balance of income was \$90,000,000 in 1934 (the latest year for which a compilation could be made) compared with total provincial and municipal taxation of \$17,240,000. This balance of income over living expenses was at its lowest ebb in 1930, when only \$30,029,000 is shown, and was the surplus available for provincial and municipal taxes. Thus from 1930 to 1934 the net income of the people of Alberta had improved 2½ times from the low point, although still much below the peak. The conclusion is that there was further improvement in 1935 and probably will have been still more improvement in 1936 despite lower crop yields in certain areas.



A. J. O'DONOHUE, formerly of Griffiths, Fairclough & Nourse Ltd., who has been elected a director of Lampard, Marston & Co. Ltd., bond dealers, Toronto.

Estimates as submitted originally to the legislature showed an increase in debt of \$2,549,044 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, after provision for full interest on debentures and savings certificates, with approximately \$400,000 on provincial securities held by the government in sinking funds. It also provided for approximately \$1,000,000 for the Province's full estimated share of unemployment and agricultural relief and \$1,357,737 for capital expenditures.

Continuing the argument that the Province's financial position is not as serious as the budget figures of the government indicated, it is pointed out by Messrs. Elliott and Walker that the normal Sinking Fund appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000, together with the annual earnings of \$400,000 on Alberta bonds held in the Sinking Fund, would have the effect of reducing by \$1,400,000 the Provincial Treasurer's original estimate of increase in the net debt of the Province for the current fiscal year.

Of the \$1,357,737 of estimates for capital expenditures, the report points out that considerable portions of this are for the erection of productive and permanent public works, the cost of which reasonably has been capitalized and the payments spread over a period of years. These, with borrowings from the Dominion during April and May for relief, and the abnormally low returns from motor licences due to the change in the due dates of such fees, in the opinion of the committee justified the investigators, with the assistance of their technical advisor, in revising the budget in the light of fuller information than available.

THE report indicates the possibility of a temporary waiver of sinking fund obligations. The committee says it is prepared to admit that under conditions of unusual difficulty and hardship some concession in this regard may be warranted, and they are prepared so to recommend to the bondholders, especially as, in any event, additions to sinking funds and earnings therefrom can be regarded as offsetting gross debt.

On this basis the investigators worked out a budget which, if followed by the government through the fiscal year, would mean a deficit of \$838,750.89. This is an amount, it is declared, which can be easily financed out of current resources of the Province and would necessitate no increase in the funded debt. As against this revised estimate of the deficit for the current year the government has instituted measures, it is stated, that will mean a withholding of interest from creditors to the extent of some \$2,300,000 for the current year and over \$3,600,000 in future years.

"In effect," reads the official summary, "investors are charged with the cost of carrying not only that portion of the debt represented by capital losses or deficits but also a substantial portion of the debt represented by useful and self-supporting assets."

"Alternatively," continues the committee, "investors are in effect being asked to supply \$578,000, the revenue deficiency arising from an administrative action changing the due date of automobile licences, and also to pay for new public buildings and public works and to pay a large portion of agricultural relief expenditures."

The second revision of the budget, which took account of the motor licence change and of other factors, shows an estimated deficit of only \$192,216, which led to the conclusion by the committee that Alberta is as well off financially as any other large jurisdiction in Canada.

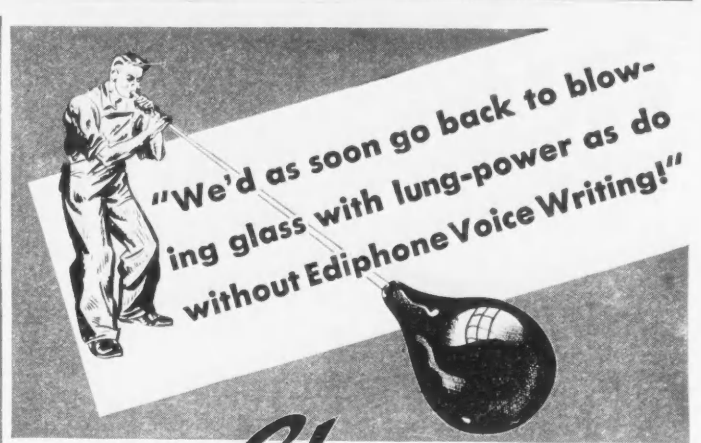
"PAINSTAKING examination of our investigators' report," reads the summary, "convincing us that recognition of contractual obligations is the only sensible course that the Province can take. Unequivocal assurances on this point alone will permit a return of confidence in the credit standing of Alberta and promote once again healthy trade and financial conditions vital to the welfare of Alberta citizens."

On this point of the wisdom of retaining the goodwill of investors, Messrs. Elliott and Walker in their conclusion state that by such a course Alberta is tacitly inducing a withdrawal of capital and a postponement of new capital loans, which postponement cannot fail to injure economically the citizens of the Province.

"Alberta citizens," they continue, "can hardly view with equanimity the reduction in productive enterprise that is bound to follow as artisans and workmen, once employed in a debtor economy, are forced on the relief rolls because there is no work for them. Without capital the pulse of economic effort slows and those that remain must find themselves restricted in their efforts and called upon to bear the heavier imposts that will have to be levied as taxpayers depart and relief rolls grow."

"To those who say that economic conditions could be no worse than they are today it is only fair to reply that their knowledge of history is meagre. The world is slowly emerging, as it always has in the past, from an economic catastrophe. Impairment of confidence and loss of good faith can do as much as anything to hinder the return of better times, and there is no exaggeration in what has been said above as to the economic and social consequences in Alberta of the arbitrary alteration of financial contracts. In deciding whether it is their will to pay, Alberta citizens must decide for themselves whether they are willing to encounter the economic and social consequences of their actions."

"It should not be thought, however, that the impairment of contracts will confine its influence to Alberta. We live in an economy where the liabilities of one are the assets of another and where the expense of one is the income of another. The frustration of economic progress may be accomplished, not only by the repudiation of the liability, but also by the diminution of the value of the asset. In brief, repudiation squeezes out values and alters income and because of these facts it impairs the efficiency of capital and reduces income, saving and investment. It imposes this twofold net loss upon the creditor and upon the whole economy without any compensation whatsoever. It is, in brief, a deflation of values which, if carried far enough, brings, as depression experience has shown, marked financial and social confusion and disturbance."



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Can. Wire & Cable	11.00	11.00
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Can. Industries 5 1/2 Pfd	11.00	11.00
Can. Industries 7 1/2 Pfd	11.00	11.00
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6 1/2 Pfd	11.00	11.00
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TRADE GAINS IMPROVING WORLD CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 25)
Congress. The authority given the Executive by the 72nd Congress to negotiate trade pacts, with leeway of 50 per cent. change in tariff terms, made possible the 1935 trade pact between Canada and the United States. As a direct result, trade has been increased, both imports and exports, proof of the mutual advantage. There is some local opposition in both countries to the pact. The Maine election returns expressed the attitude of farmers and others in that State to reciprocity, and it is expected to have similar reaction in Massachusetts. In Washington, where fish and lumber are estimated in terms of high tariff.

Canadians are not deceived as to the insecurity of the pact; it is good for the Roosevelt regime, but after that it is impossible to tell just what may occur. The outlook is for the return of Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress in November, which will mean the pact is good for four more years. But there has in past experience been no continuity of trade policy with the United States, but a steadily stronger influence in the direction of restrictions. That policy outlasted itself in 1930 and in consequence the U.S.A. felt the full effects of the economic nationalism around the world, which it had led into its fullest application. The Democrats, supported by the solid South which is favorable to wider and freer trade, were convinced that prompt action and comprehensive policy were required if their country was to be restored to its former trade position. Under the Roosevelt-Hall administration, the improvement is steady.

Canadians who have interested themselves in the operation of the Elgin-Macey reciprocity pact of 1854-1866 are aware that exports from Canada to the southern country went ahead in big volume. The conditions were favorable. But there has been no such reaction to the 1935 pact. True, trade has increased, and the adverse visible trade balance has been changed over to a balance favorable to Canada. But that is mainly due to the drought and to exports of wheat, an altogether exceptional event, not to be explained by reciprocity or avoided by any high tariff.

The deduction is not warranted that the Ottawa trade pacts were designed against the United States. It is unquestionably true, however, that the trade of the United States with Canada, the United Kingdom and the entire British Empire has

been affected by these pacts. It became expedient for the Washington executive to take measures to re-adjust the trade policy and terms of that country to the altered circumstances, which was done.

THE Ottawa trade pacts furnished an example to a world in the confusion of extreme economic nationalism of what may be done through the agency of bilateral trade pacts between nations of goodwill to increase trade by lower tariffs and removal of restrictions. Promotion of Empire trade had been in practical politics for years, prior to the Ottawa pacts. Canada concluded a trade pact with Australia in 1931 and one with New Zealand in 1932 in advance of the Ottawa conference. It is a long-run policy to be cultivated for its proven practical value.

Any statistics on trade should be interpreted in the light of the fact that world economic conditions are on the upgrade. Consequently when it is indicated by trade returns that Canadian trade with the Empire countries and the United States is increasing, the result is not to be attributed entirely to the Empire pacts and to reciprocity. Due consideration should be given to the general and universal economic recovery proceeding.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, with total trade of \$610,891,000 between Canada and the United States, there was an adverse trade balance of \$28,267,000 against Canada. But for the twelve months ending with June, there was a favorable balance of \$43,435,000, and for the twelve months ending with July it amounted to \$41,047,000. But in this connection it should be considered that 50 million bushels of Canadian wheat went into the United States in the crop year ended July 31, 1936, and that for the twelve months ended July 31, 1936, 222,480 head of cattle valued at \$12,124,593 went from Canada to the United States. Drought conditions had much to do with this trade movement.

For the month of August, 1936, wheat exports to the United States were valued at \$6,086,000 and cattle exports at \$410,000. Total exports for August to the United States went to \$14,398,000, an increase of 18.8 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1935. There was general improvement. By groups, it may be seen that in agricultural products, which includes both wheat and whiskey, the increase was \$6,535,000; animals and their products \$1,429,000; fish \$355,000; lumber and paper \$1,125,000; non-ferrous metals \$4,734,000; gold bullion other than monetary \$5,495,000; nickel \$521,000.

IN ALL this evidence of returning prosperity, it is essential that any survey of trade should lay due emphasis on the facts relative to the vast resources of minerals and raw materials in Canada. This affords the base for enterprise, industry and trade. Timber, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, aluminum, gold, silver, coal, asbestos, together with vast resources in farm lands, fisheries, all of which added to the native energy and industry of the Canadian people, plus plenty of available capital, domestic and foreign, suggest a new era of expansion.

This problem of raw materials is becoming acute. It is at the bottom of the unrest in Germany, Italy and Japan, all of which are lacking in some essential raw materials. The British Empire and the United States together possess most everything they require, but not all. The British Empire is short of cotton, silk and petroleum, the United States of rubber, jute, silk and tin. Both need tungsten and similar minor metals for modern industry. But Italy is short of all these and of iron, coal and timber, plus many major metals. The Lorraine iron mines were a great loss to Germany, who has to depend also on the United States for cotton, on Japan for silk and on the British Empire for wool, nickel, and numerous other forms of raw materials. Having silk and camphor, together with limited mineral and timber supplies, Japan has to depend on foreign countries for basic raw materials.

This entire question of raw materials is fundamental in war and peace. No one was surprised that representative British ministers have stated there will be no easy policy relative to the German demand for colonies. Hitler's envious glances at the rich resources of the U.S.S.R. were, of course, prompted by this problem of raw materials for German industry.

When the question of raw materials was brought before the League of Nations Assembly in the immediate post-war years, the Canadian delegates promptly rejected any overtures for external control or interference in that direction, even as applied to immigration.

But while weakness of policy is not desirable, it is imperative that trade restrictions shall be so modified as to promote both export and import trade. There will assuredly be differences of opinion regarding the wisdom or otherwise of German trade and industrial policy, particularly as relates to the vast armaments. The interference of the German government with exchange directly restricts trade with that country. Schacht has more foresight than Hitler on questions of trade and economics generally. If Mr. Euler succeeds in negotiating a trade pact with Germany that will really promote trade, it will be all in the right direction. There is no reason why Germany cannot get all the raw materials required, quite apart from colonies, if she is prepared to trade on terms of equity.

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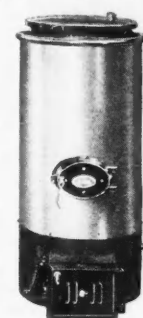
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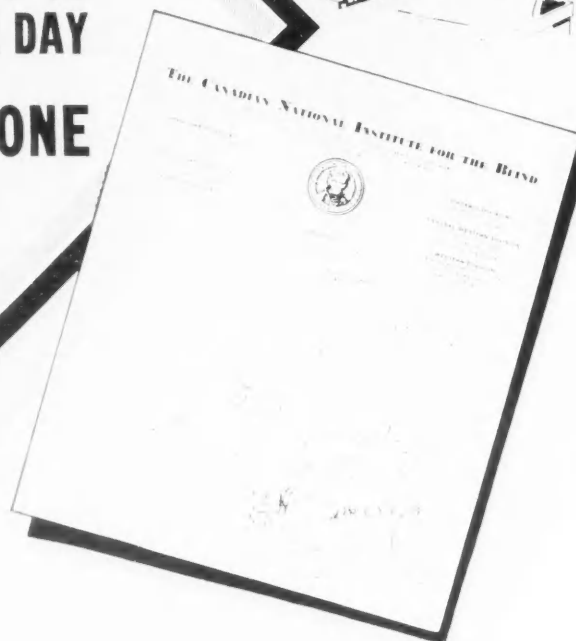
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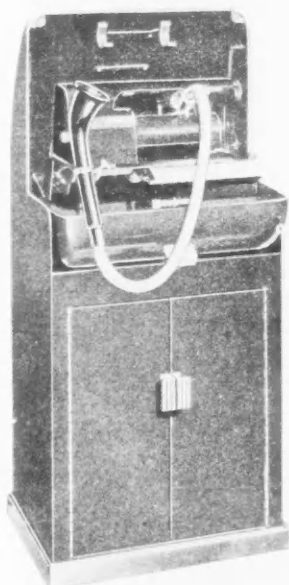
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